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VOL. XXVI NO. 111 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Madras Speaker To Resign?

SAMBAMURTI'S LETTER TO WORKING COMMITTEE

MADRAS, May 9.

This evening's "Madras Mail" was responsible for the following: "It is understood in responsible Congress circles that Mr. Bulusu

Sjt. B. SAMBAMURTI.

Sambamurti has communicated to the Congress Working Committee his desire to be permitted to resign from the Speakership of the Madras Legislative Assembly."

Interviewed by the "United Press" in this connection, Mr. Sambamurti refused either to confirm or deny it.—United Press.

It will be recalled that the Madras Government recently made a provision in their Budget for Mr. Sambamurti's trip to Europe to study parliamentary practices, but the Speaker had to cancel the same at the instance of the Working Committee.

Mr Karant Resigns

MADRAS, May 9.

Mr. K. R. Karant, Parliamentary to the Public Works Minister resigned his post.

The resignation it is understood, is due to the circumstances that he prefers work in his own district in the absence of sufficient work for him in Madras as Parliamentary Secretary.

It is stated in informed circles that the vacancy is not likely to be filled.—A. P.

CONGRESS DATES TO BE CHANGED

Sequel To Demand By Legislators

SIMLA, May 9.

It is learned that dates of the Next Congress Session are likely to be changed in view of the fact that they synchronise with the dates of the budget sessions of the Central and some Provincial legislatures.

The Ministers of Congress Provinces, to whom reference was made in this connection, are understood to have signified their agreement to the need for alteration of the dates.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL FOR BOMBAY

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Allahabad to-day completing his tour in the Garhawal District. He will be leaving Allahabad on the morning of the 11th inst. for Bombay reaching the place on the 12th morning, for attending various meetings of the Congress which are to be held there from the 12th onwards.—United Press.

Indo-British Trade Talks

Battle Over Off-take Of Raw Cotton

LANCASHIRE'S DEMAND

India Wants Fixed Quota Irrespective Of Price Fluctuations

SIMLA, May 9.

The Raja of Parlekimidi is the only unofficial adviser to the Indo-British trade negotiations, who has not yet arrived.

Lobbies of Hotel Cecil, where the British delegates and the Indian advisers are staying, have been crowded since yesterday with groups of British and Indian trade delegates, who have been having informal talks among themselves, before formally meeting to-morrow at the Council Chamber.

NOMINATION OF ADVISERS.

No nomination of advisers to the Indian advisers has yet been made since complete recommendations from the local Governments of Bombay, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Sind are awaited.

It is, however, understood that these quasi-advisers will be associated with the advisers only during negotiations with the Lancashire delegations in regard to textile imports into India and exports of Indian raw cotton to the United Kingdom.

Their functions will terminate as soon as the Lancashire delegation returns and the original panel of unofficial advisers will continue to advise the Government of India in regard to the final terms of the main trade agreement, which will naturally cover a much wider field than cotton or textile.

RAW COTTON PROBLEM.

As regards talks with the Lancashire delegation, "United Press" enquiries indicate that these will be confined to the laying down of a specified quota of raw cotton to be purchased by the United Kingdom as against the import of cotton fabrics of British manufacture into India.

It appears that during the last year the British off-take of Indian cotton increased roughly to 7,00,000 bales as against an average of 4,00,000 bales during the last five years.

It is said that mainly this increase was due to the fact that Indian cotton was much cheaper and the price parity was in its favour.

It is being argued that if the larger off-take of Indian cotton was due to the special efforts of the Lancashire industry or the propaganda by the Indian Cotton Committee in Manchester, the British side should have no difficulty in agreeing to a guaranteed off-take of Indian cotton.

BRITISH DEMAND.

To this, the British side, it is anticipated, will eventually agree. From the British side the main demand appears to be for tariff concessions. It is contended that the British textile industry cannot bear even 20 per cent. duty on their imports into India and want its substantial reduction in case India could not agree to its complete abolition.

It is said that the lines of agreement on this question will be the fixing up of a limit of imports of British textile fabrics on the basis of average of the period of the last five to seven years with duties reduced on a sliding scale to admit of such imports.

This may be agreed to only if Lancashire undertakes to an off-take of Indian cotton at a quantity to be fixed during the present negotiations and after consultation with the representatives of cotton interests.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

But here again there is the question of price parity and it is understood that the Indian side will press that, following the terms of the Indo-Japanese Agreement, the British off-take of the quota of cotton should be without relation to the prices prevailing in the market, which is subject to all sorts of fluctuations.

BASIS FOR TALKS.

These are the main outlines of the basis for talks which commence from to-morrow between the British and the Indian delegates and are expected to last for a fortnight.

After this cotton agreement it is felt, it will be easier to enter into a final trade agreement between India and the United Kingdom with the help of the Indian unofficial advisers.

Mr. George Mathai, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, has arrived here to assist the Indian delegates and probably Mr. N. R. Pillai will be Secretary to both the delegates while they are in conference.—United Press.

FRANCO GIVES NO QUARTER

BURGOS, May 9.

Unconditional surrender is the only solution to the civil war, that Gen. Franco will accept.

This is made clear in an official statement replying to reports of a Republican move for an armistice and peace.—Reuter.

CEYLON RAISES DUTY ON SOAP

SIMLA, May 8.

The Government of Ceylon have increased the preferential duty on toilet soap from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per cwt. The "ad valorem" duty stands at the old level, namely, 15 per cent.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

JAPANESE TRAINS DERAILED.

HANKOW, May 9.

After a fortnight's heavy fighting in South Shantung, the Japanese have not made the slightest gains, according to an official Chinese statement. The Japanese appear to be turning their attention to the Tientsin Sector in west Shantung. Chinese Guerillas made numerous daring raids on railway towns around Peiping, disrupted the traffic and derailed a number of Japanese military trains. It is alleged that two battalions of Japanese troops equipped for chemical warfare arrived in Shantung. More, it is alleged, are being despatched from Japan.

HOPE OF QUICK RECOVERY

International Settlements' Bank Vice Chief On World Conditions

BASLE, May 9.

An interesting economic analysis was presented at the meeting of the Administrative Council of the Bank of International Settlements by the Vice-President M. Beyen (Holland).

It examines the reasons for the economic and business revival in the first half of 1937 and the recession in the second half and also compares the crisis of 1929-32 with the present world conditions. It expresses the view that to-day there is much more hope of a quick recovery.

The report concludes alluding to the fact that currencies of an increasing number of countries are adjusting themselves to levels, which may be maintained on a permanent basis.—Reuter.

ETHIOPIA AT LEAGUE COUNCIL

Emperor Appoints Representatives And Advisers

LONDON, May 9.

The Ethiopian Legation has announced that the Emperor has directed Mr. Atto Taezaz, Permanent Representative of Ethiopia at the League of Nations, to attend the Council meeting opening to-morrow, with Mr. Atto Ephrem Medhen as a substitute representative, and Sir Norman Angel, Prof. J. L. Brierly and Prof. Stanley Jevons as technical advisers.—Reuter.

CHINESE CROSS GREAT WALL

HANKOW, May 9.

A Chinese mobile column from Chahar has crossed the Great Wall into China proper and is attacking Changping town, twenty-two miles northwest of Peking on Peking-Syiyuan Railway, while another mobile column is attacking Yangliuching town, nine miles west of Tientsin on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, according to official Chinese reports.—Reuter.

HIROTA SPEAKS

TOKIO, May 9.

Replying to questions from foreign journalists, Baron Hirota said that officially he was optimistic and believed that Sino-Japanese hostilities would soon end but personally he was afraid that they would be protracted "in view of the mental attitude of the Hankow Government".

Replying to a question with reference to Russo-Japanese relations, Baron Hirota said that Soviet assistance to China was considerable. He was of opinion that the Soviet had now realised the futility of extending further help.—Reuter.

Village Gutted By Fire

NAINI TAL, May 9.

Two thousand persons have been rendered homeless by a fire which reduced to ashes the whole village of Sultanpur in Naini Tal District.

Fanned by a strong wind the fire enveloped the clustering wooden houses with great rapidity.—A.P.

Help To End Scourge Of Tuberculosis

NEED FOR ADEQUATE AID IN CLINICS

Vicereine Appeals For Prompt Action And Generous Donations

SIMLA, May 9.

The following special message of Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, which she wishes to address through the newspapers published in the Indian languages to the many millions of men and women in India who do not speak English, is released for publication to-day:—

"Out of 65,78,711 people, who died in India in 1935, about half a million died of tuberculosis.

The cry of a tuberculous sufferer is heard in practically every Indian home—either inside a room, or through the neighbour's wall or round the next street corner.

Tuberculosis is one of man's greatest enemies; it not only attacks your health but it prevents you from earning enough money to support your home; it attacks your wife and your children.

HEAD OF INCREASE.

There is more tuberculosis in India every year, because the illness flourishes in crowded places like towns and factories, which are getting bigger and employing more people every year. Faster trains, more motor cars, buses and lorries and better roads, new and old, are bringing villages close to towns.

People who have studied these things believe that about 5 million people suffer from tuberculosis in India. Not one Province, not one caste, not one class, is free from this scourge.

TOLL OF WOMEN.

The largest number of victims are those aged between 15 and 30, that is, at the time when you can work hardest and make most money. Between these ages it is reckoned that for every man who dies, three young women die.

India, with an area of 1,808,679 square miles, in which 370 million people live, has got only 40 clinics (places where those suffering from tuberculosis can be cured)

Most of these clinics are not properly equipped and only a handful have enough trained people to go round to your homes to explain to you how you can avoid catching this illness.

For the 5 million people that has tuberculosis in India, there are only beds in the special hospitals for 2,703 people.

India has no way as yet of looking after those people who have been cured of tuberculosis in a hospital and who have gone home, so as to see that they do not fall ill with it again.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

I do not say these things to frighten you, but because I want you to know what are the dangers that you and your family run, and to ask you to help me to fight this terrible illness:—

First, by enquiring from your local dispensaries and doctors what to do to avoid getting tuberculosis; and

Secondly, by sending to your local Anti-Tuberculosis Committee what money you can spare, because I am making people all over the country collect as much money as possible. If you are not rich, send my local committee a few annas—it all helps.

PROVINCIAL QUOTA.

For every hundred annas that are collected in our Province, 95 annas will be spent in fighting tuberculosis in your Province, while the remaining 5 annas will be sent to Delhi to pay for people who study how better to fight this illness and to give advice to all the Provinces, including yours, about what to do.

This is a cause in which all of us, of no matter what caste, creed or colour, can unite without misgiving.

Let us, therefore, make a great effort to free India for all time from the menace of tuberculosis. I know that the generous people of India will help me to raise a really worthy total."—United Press

Subhas On Tasks Before Working Committee

Premiers' Conference—Talks With Jinnah And Release Of Politicals

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, passed through Cheoki this morning on his way to Bombay.

Interviewed by the "United Press" during the brief time of stop at Cheoki, Mr. Bose, in reply to the question regarding the Bengal Land Reform Bill "crisis," as has been reported in the Press, said that as far as he thought the Governor would not vetoe the Bill. However, he refrained from expressing his opinion on the merit of the Bill, itself, but said that, according to the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly, certain provisions in the Bill are an improvement on the existing conditions, looking from the tenants' point of view. But the Bill does not, as a whole, go far enough to benefiting the actual tillers of the soil..

TASK BEFORE CONGRESS CABINET.

Regarding the agenda of the forthcoming Working Committee meeting, which commences in Bombay on the 15th instant, the Congress President declared that the chief items to be discussed would be:

The Central Provinces case on the release of non-political prisoner by the Hon. Mr. Mohamed Shareef. He had, added Subhas Babu, at the time in his possession the Report of Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, which he is taking to Bombay:—

The shooting affair at Mysore connected with the hoisting of the National Flag,

Whether there should be some changes in the Haripura amendments in the Constitution of the Congress with regard to the States;

The Congress-Jinnah talks and consideration by the Working Committee of the decisions of the Premiers' Conference, which is to be held prior to the Working Committee meeting.

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

In this connection, Mr. Bose said that the Congress Premiers or their nominees may attend the Conference according to the convenience of the Premiers. Some other Ministers, besides the Premiers, might also attend it, if need be.

TALKS WITH JINNAH.

Mr. Bose evaded the questions on his impending talks with Mr. Jinnah. He would not say whether he was already in correspondence with Mr. Jinnah or not.

It is understood that Mr. Bose will meet Mr. Jinnah once before the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders.—United Press.

PRESIDENT BOSE WILL ARRIVE IN BOMBAY TO-DAY

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National

BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Congress, will arrive in Bombay to-day (Tuesday) by the Calcutta Mail via Chheoki. The train which arrives at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at V. T. will be drawn up at the platform No. 9. Only those possessing the special permits issued by the B.P.C.C. will be allowed on the platform. Others will get the opportunity of receiving the Congress President but they will have to stand in the enclosure specially reserved for them outside the platform. The road adjoining platform No. 9 will be kept cleared of cars. Only the President's car will be drawn up alongside of the platform.

Volunteers are required to be present at the Station at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

After reception at the Station, the President will drive to the resident of Mr. Nathalal D. Parekh, Meher-Abad, 26, Marine Drive. Approach to this building will be by 'A' Road which starts from the back of the Churchgate Station.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

4-15 p.m. (Bombay time): Civic Reception at the Corporation.

4-45 p.m. (Bombay time): Tea Party by the Sheriff of Bombay.

Where The President Will Stay

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:

While in Bombay Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, will be staying with his friend, Mr. Nathalal D. Parekh, Meher-Abad, (26, Marine Drive. Approach to this building is by the newly constructed road called 'A' Road which starts from behind the Churchgate Station.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted influential canvassers for securing Business. Terms attractive. Apply to Messrs. Parikh & Company, Saraf Mansion, Princess St. Bombay. (10215)

Wanted a Gujarati Lady as Matron for the Vanita Vishram Hostel. Application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, by the 31st of May, 1938. (10165)

Wanted Hindu Christian Asst. Cashier starting Rs. 30. Applicant prepared join with Rupees 200 Cash Deposit should apply interview. Box No. 10212, "Bombay Chronicle."

Guardian of India Insurance Company invites applications from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen as probationers in the field service on a monthly salary and commission. Apply Box No. 8457, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted, in a Bombay Suburban High School, a capable trained and experienced teacher of Mathematics. At least a second class degree, a training diploma, experience in topmost High School classes and a sound knowledge of Gujarati are essential. Age must not be over 35. Apply before 12th May stating minimum pay required to box No. 8491 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an office Incharge on Rs. 30-5-80. Refundable Deposit Rs. 200 essential. Rikoraj & Co., (Chemical Deptt.) Bhendi Bazar Bombay. (10206)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Trained Austrian Governess and Nurse at present Baghdad desires situation India. Good references. Write, Bacher C/o Dr. Stacey Northgate, Baghdad. (10217)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10218 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Medical Graduates for the post of PROFESSOR OF BIO-CHEMISTRY and NUTRITION at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

PAY.

(a) If recruited from I.M.S.—Pay of rank in the I.M.S. plus house allowance plus Overseas pay as for rank in I.M.S.

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Candidates must possess high academic qualifications in general biochemistry, together with a sound knowledge of nutrition questions. Special consideration will be given to those applicants who have done research in these subjects.

Full particulars regarding conditions of service and the prescribed form of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Recruitment and Appointments Board, C/o the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

The last date for the receipt of completed applications is the 25th June, 1938. (8507)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of ferrous scrap material available for disposal at the Haji Bunder Depot, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay. Price per copy of Tender form Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 30th May 1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) Tender forms, obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. (8490)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of condemned wagon bodies available for disposal at Jhansi. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 1st June 1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (8510)

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (TUESDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Bungalow Furniture, Zunda Almyrah, Godrej Steel Cabinet Godrej Safe, Singer Machine, Remington No. 12 and Remington Portable Typewriter, H.M.V. Portable Gramophone, Chesterfield Sets, etc.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Calcutta Dental College & Hospital, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Offers a four-years' complete course in Dentistry, based on the Government of Bengal Dental Education Committee's curriculum. Session begins from July next. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal. (10151)

Beware Kidney Germs If Tired, Nervous, Aching

Are you Run Down, Nervy, suffer Aching, Swollen joints? Do you Get Up Nights or suffer from Burning, Itching Passages, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Circles Under Eyes, Puffy Ankles, Frequent Headaches and Colds, Loss of Appetite and Energy? These symptoms show germs are attacking the 9 million tiny tubes in your kidneys and you cannot be well till germs are killed and banished from your system. Ordinary medicines can't help much because they do not kill the germs responsible for your trouble. **Cystex**—an eminent Doctor's formula—brings death to all kidney germs. So powerful are its germ-destroying properties that within 2 hours pain is lessened, yet these antiseptics are harmless to the most delicate human tissue. In 24 hours there is marked improvement; in 8 days you are fit and well—more youthful in every way than you have been for years. **Cystex** has already brought health to over 5,000,000 persons, so, go to your chemist for an 8-day treatment. Don't suffer a moment longer! **Cystex** is guaranteed to put you right or money back. Get **Cystex** today. The guarantee protects you.

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Himalaya	23rd		7th	July
A St amer	10th		5th	..

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STEAM v. ELECTRIC POWER

A New Steam Plant In A Bombay Mill

By Fakirjee E. Bharucha, Chartered Engineer, President, Institution of Engineers (India), past President, Bombay Engineering Congress, writes:—

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, President of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., deserves our admiration and thanks on behalf of the consumers of electric energy in Bombay, for domestic as well as industrial purposes, for the bold attitude taken up by him against the Hydro-Electric Companies of Bombay. In his speech given before the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the B.E.S. & T. Company, on the 28th April last, regarding the excessive rate of energy the Hydro-Electric Companies insist on charging as compared with the cost of power generated by steam on the most modern methods, he said:—

"At the end of this month the contract under which we draw our supply of electricity in bulk from the Hydro Companies expires. When that agreement was entered into in 1923 it represented a prudent policy. We were faced by the necessity of reconstructing our power station when prices were abnormally high and finance difficult; moreover, the rate provided for represented a fair approximation to steam generation as foreseen then. But with the lapse of time the efficiency of steam generation markedly improved, and we were advised that the rate we paid was excessive and should be reduced. The Hydro Companies allowed us a small discount of 2 per cent. from March 1934, and 5 per cent. from September, 1935, and although we pressed for a lower rate for "excess units" in order to carry electricity into new fields, they preferred to adhere to the contract price; we have nothing to complain of in that regard. But when it came to the negotiation of a new agreement we felt that we could not deprive our consumers of the maximum benefit of economical steam generation.

"The basis of this agreement was therefore that this company should have the option of taking supply at the present estimated cost of steam generation, with a "protective" rate to secure it against abnormal conditions such as War. Under the instructions of your Board, the Consulting Engineer Mr. A. T. Cooper, has prepared an exhaustive estimate of the cost of steam generation. This has been subjected to close scrutiny by the Executive in Bombay, and supported by actual tenders from firms of the highest repute. As the resultant figure is substantially below the "protective" rate we have notified the Hydro Companies of our decision to demand it during the currency of the new Agreement, which is to run until 1947, and for two years thereafter if the Municipal Corporation does not exercise its first option to acquire the undertaking. We are awaiting the reactions of the Hydro Companies to this estimate; in the event of failure to agree the issue will be decided by Assessors. I should make it clear it is the fixed policy of your Board to use this saving for the benefit of the consumers in the form of reduced charges."

From this it is very clear that even the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., like the Owners' Association of Bombay, is not satisfied with the exorbitant rate charged by the Bombay Hydro Electric Companies, as compared with the cost of power generated by steam with the help of the uptodate steam plant.

WANTED CHEAP POWER.—I had alluded to this subject under the heading of "Cheap Power" in my annual report of 1924-25 as the Director of Industries; and as the President of the Bombay Engineering Congress held in December 1936 I had discussed the subject of Electric Power versus Steam Power in my address, in which I had stated that the cost of producing steam power and steam for process work in Bombay Mills was less than that of hydro-electric power owing to the price of coal having gone down to about Rs. 14 per ton. The price of coal has gone up since then, but the price of furnace oil burnt in the steam boilers is practically the same as it was in 1936, namely about Rs. 28 per ton. As the heating value of coal and oil is the ratio of about 1-2 it can still pay to generate steam for power and process work on the premises of the mills by means of modern steam plant.

The Managing Director of the Hydro-Electric Companies took an exception to my statement and wrote a letter to the "Times of India" on the 21-1-37 challenging me to prove it. I gladly accepted the change and replied at length in the same paper on the 11-2-37, reproducing a relevant portion of the report of the test of a new steam power plant of the Shree Ram Mills, Bombay carried out exhaustively for about nine days and nights by the Hydro-Electic Companies themselves.

The General Manager of the Hydro-Electric Companies replied commenting on my letter, in the "Times of India" on the 25-2-37, saying:

"We, however, regret our inability to reciprocate by acknowledging a corresponding reliability in the conclusions he has drawn from these figures, which we find are in error by approximately fifty per cent.....we sometime ago arranged that further tests of an exhaustive nature should be taken at various mills in Bombay by our staff, working in collaboration with the engineers of Mill Owners Association."

Subsequently the Hydro Electric Companies tested another new steam power plant attached to a battery of very old boilers in another mill in Bombay, continuously for about a month, the steam power cost of which has been given in their report at Rs. 9,557 per month, including four shut down days, against Rs. 9636 as estimated and calculated by them for the purchased power from the Hydro Electric companies.

From this it can be clearly seen that there is hardly any difference in the monthly power costs of these two different methods in spite of the fact stated in the report that the mill had three Lancashire steam boilers about 30 years old, working at a steam press of 165 lbs. only. The report further stated that there were also small and wasteful steam engines such as those for driving calenders, finishing machine, air compressor, hydrant pump, feed pumps, etc. These were reported to be taking up more than 18 per cent of the total steam produced, which quantity was described as unaccounted for in the report. Had the whole power plant been well designed by an expert and provided with the most up-to-date and economical steam generators of high pressure and high superheat the cost of steam power would have been much more lower. This test was carried out for a month under the supervision of the observers of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, the Hydro Electric Companies as well as the Mill Engineer.

Perhaps it is not generally known that it is not the prime mover (engine or turbine) only where the economy is to be sought. Science of steam generation and combustion engineering have made great strides during the past decade with the co-operation of eminent scientists and mechanical engineers of repute, and steam generating plants are now fitted with automatic combustion control guaranteed to give more than 90 per cent thermal efficiency as compared with an average of about 60 per cent. now obtained in old Lancashire boilers.

Another most up-to-date steam plant has lately been ordered out for a very large cotton mills in Bombay belonging to the Agency of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. This plant is now under erection and consists of a steam turbo electric generator and a new type of a steam generator. The latter is quite different to the conventional type of a steam boiler it is to be erected by the side of the steam turbine in the same room and does not require a tall chimney. This boiler was referred to in my Presidential address I gave before the Annual Conference of the Institution of Engineers (India) held in Hyderabad (Deccan), in last December. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s Directors and engineers could not have taken such a bold and costly step without a great deal of thoughtful deliberations, discussions and expert advice, and without convincing proofs and guarantees from the makers against the rivalry of the hydro-electric power.

I congratulate Sir Purshottamdas and the Directors and Engineers of the B.E.S. & T. Co. for taking the lead in the right direction with a laudable spirit to see to the benefit of the energy consumers for domestic as well as for industrial purposes. Cheap Power will give a great deal of impetus and encouragement not only to our small industries in their infancy, but also to our big scale industries especially textile—which are starving owing to foreign competition. A saving of only one pie per lb. of cloth turned out from a cotton mill of average size in Bombay goes to add about Rs. 20,000 to the annual profit.

Lands Illegally Dispossessed

Tenants Start Peaceful Satyagraha

DARSANA (Nadia), (By Mail).

The tenants who are alleged to have ben illegally and forcibly dispossessed of their lands and holdings by the zemindar, are carrying on Satyagraha peacefully. All yorks of the European Company are practically at a standstill.

On Tuesday, the 26th April last Maulavi Shamsuddin Ahmed, M.L.A., the leader of the Krishak-Proja Party, Sj. Haripada Chatterjee, M.L.A., the President of the District Congress Committee, Dr. Someswar Prosad Choudhury who led the revolt against indigo plantation in Nadia, Sj. Tarakdas Banerjee, Santosh Pal, Baijnath Bagla, Dr. Rohindranath Acharyya, Satyesh Chandra Bhattacharyya and others came down to Darsana and held a largely attended meeting of the affected and oppressed peasants in the afternoon. Dr. Someswar Chaudhury, Sjs. Haripada Chatterjee, Santosh Pal, Satyesh Bhattacharyya and Maulvi Shamshuddin Ahmed addressed the meeting. It was decided that both the Krishak-Proja Party and the Nadia District Congress Committee should unitedly undertake the work and a full-fledged office has been started here. A large number of volunteers have been enrolled for the work.

Sj. Satyesh Chandra Bhattacharyya who has been placed in charge of the local campaign is carrying on the work in co-operation with the following prominent workers—Md. Jahiruddin Ahmed, Akel Mandal Habibar Rahaman, Entaz Mea, Sjs. Nritya Gopal Biswas, Kshetrapada Mukherjee, Haridas Bhattacharyya, Secretary, Chaudanga Sub-divisional Congress Committee and others. Great enthusiasm prevails. The high-handedness of the local zamindar and the European Company has stirred the local people to action and they have resolved to carry on the struggle to a stuccesful issue.

Simla Letter

PAVING WAY FOR FEDERATION

VICEROY TO COMPLETE NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRINCES

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA. (By Mail).

It has been an unusual opening for the Simla season this year. In the first place there is a cloud of uncertainty and doubt hanging over the Government of India's summer capital. It is well-known that both the Viceroy and the Finance Member are anxious to settle the future of the exodus. This year the first step was taken when the staff of certain offices were ordered to stay away in Delhi, but there are strong rumours already that more drastic measures are contemplated which may bring down the number coming to Simla next year considerably. Several considerations are evidently influencing the Government—the increasing congestion in Simla, the need for cutting down expenditure and lastly the lead from the Congress provinces which have practically dispensed with the exodus. So those who have come to Simla this year cannot escape the feeling that it may be their last summer on the hills.

Startling rumours are again in the air regarding the Finance Member's intentions for the purpose of cutting down expenditure. One is that in future no one will under any circumstances be given extension of service after the age of 55. This is a very desirable rule which should have been enforced long ago. More drastic is the proposal that those who have put in 25 years service should be asked to retire. Another rumour is that even the age of retirement may be brought down to 50. Officially there is nothing to confirm any of these rumours but as the saying goes, there is no smoke without fire.

BIHTA RAILWAY AFFAIR.

Let me briefly state here the main work before the Government this season. The most important legislative measure coming up before the Assembly is the Motor Vehicles Bill which will keep the Communications Department fairly busy. The Select Committee is expected to meet in July and sit for three weeks. There is next Justice Thom's report on the Bihta Railway disaster. Some authoritative enquiry into the purchase and use of XB engines will have to be undertaken before the Assembly meets. The visit of the Lancashire delegation forms part of the Indo-British trade negotiations which have been going on for over a year. It remains to be seen whether this season will see the end of Sir Mahomed Zafrullah's labours.

The biggest task is that of the Viceroy's—to pave the way for Federation. It does not seem likely that he will invite any more Congress leaders to meet him. What the Mahatma has told him must be more than enough for him to understand the Congress point of view. All that now remains to be done is to place this view before the British Cabinet—which happily includes an ex-Viceroy, Lord Halifax—and see what could be done to make the Federal scheme acceptable. As I have previously indicated in these columns the Viceroy is likely to utilise the next few weeks of his stay in India in trying to complete his negotiations with the Princes. Even the first hurdle remains to be crossed—the revised general draft of the Instrument of Accession which does not appear to be ready yet. This however is a minor matter compared to the other task which the Viceroy has set before himself viz. to persuade the Princes to start representative institutions within their States. In the Maharajah of Bikaner who is now directing the affairs of the Chamber of Princes, the Viceroy has a staunch friend of the Federal idea. From the point of view of the Princes and Federation the next few weeks will disclose interesting developments.

KIPLING MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

SIMLA, (By Mail).

A Press "Communique" issued by the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, states that the Council of the Rudyard Kipling Fund have formulated a scheme for the foundation of a number of scholarships for sons of men engaged in Government and Public Services in the United Kingdom, in India and in Burma, and in the Colonial Empire, and such other boys as the Local Committees of the Fund may select.

These scholarships will be tenable at the Imperial Service College, Windsor, which provides a public school education at moderate terms.

The annual value of each scholarship will be £70 and will be sufficient to cover two-thirds of the fees ordinarily payable at the College.

The scholarships will, in the first instance, be for three years, but they may be extended for such further period as may be considered desirable on the recommendation of the Headmaster of the College.

The scheme is to be inaugurated this year by admitting six Kipling Scholars in September 1938 and the Council of the Fund have proposed to include one boy from India and Burma amongst these Scholars.

The Government of India have accepted the offer and invited nominations from the Governments of Burma and the Provincial Governments and the Local Administrations by the 1st of June 1938. No nomination after that date will be considered.

Nominations would be restricted to candidates of good physique who are at least capable of passing the School Certificate Examination by the age of 17 years.

Candidates should ordinarily be not more than 14 years of age and in no case more than 15 years on 1st September, 1938. United Press.

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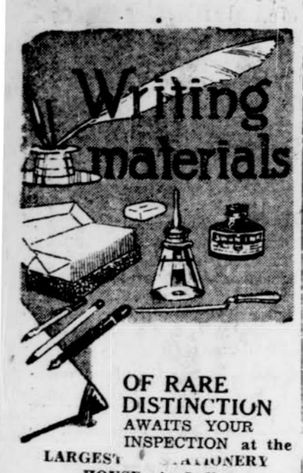

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Count H. Csaky Pallavicini

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LOCAL BODIES STARVED

Independent Labour Party's Election Programme

The Secretary of the Independent Labour Party has sent the following manifesto of the Party in connection with the District Local Board elections:—

The Independent Labour Party has decided to put up candidates for election to all District Local Boards. The Party feels that if these Boards are properly constituted and follow certain programme in the interest of the peasant masses, they would be of much greater services to them than what they are to-day.

Moreover it is the opinion of the Party that the people should now have training of sending in representatives on programmes instead of backing individuals as has been the practice till now. With that end in view the Party has decided to place clear-cut programme before the masses and thus seek their support. So far as this Party is concerned the peasantry forms the back-bone of the Party and it would be just in fitness of the things to let the peasant masses know what the Party proposes to achieve in the limited field of the District Local Board.

The general programme of the Party is given below but besides this the various branches of the Party are authorised to take up such local grievances of the peasants and agricultural labourers as may be peculiar to their own Districts.

FINACIAL STARVATION

The Party is aware of the fact that the Local Bodies are being starved financially and that they are unable to do much in want of adequate funds at their disposal. Time has now come when the District Local Board should find out new sources of revenue by taxing those who can bear the burden and at the same time who do not contribute anything in spite of the fact that they make full use of the facilities that are extended by D.L.B in respective districts.

With this in view the Party will demand substantial contribution from Government and will fight for imposition of what would be known as "Local Board Industrial Cess". It is well known that there are various industrial concerns who have their workshops, factories and generating stations in different places that fall under the jurisdiction of Local Boards For instance one may refer to three power stations of Tata Hydro Group. These stations generate millions of units of electricity but do not contribute anything to the coffers of the District Local Board even though they take full advantage of the facilities extended by the District Local Board

Levy An Salt

Besides this there are various salt pans in some of the districts where tons of salt is being manufactured for sale The Government levies its own duty on salt and adds to its treasury unmindful the needs of the District where the salt pans are situated The Party feels that the distinction that is being made between agriculture and salt is not correct and both should be treated as similar industries That being the view the Party will claim substantial percentage of salt cess from the Government

Besides this the Party feels that the village Sahukars Shopkeepers and such other professionals who do not fall under the category of lower peasants and agricultural labourers should also be made to contribute to the funds of District Local Board Due exception will of course be made in case of those who are dhobis carpenters barbers tells and like who maintain themselves by their trade without employing other manual labour for private profits

Taxation

The following is the taxation programme:—

The local fund cess should be on graded scale on the lines of income-tax

Licence Fee should be levied on Shop-Keepers, Sahukars and other dealers.

Professional Tax should be levied on pleaders, doctors and others who follow other intellectual profession

Industrial levy be fixed on industries factories, work-shops and generating stating etc

Demand adequate percentage of income from.

(a) Forest product

(b) Salt tax

Generally to demand substantial contribution from Government.

The Independent Labour Party's programme includes the demand for compulsory Primary Education, Village Planning Medical and Sanitary provisions and the facilities for entertainment, transportation and proper lighting.

Members of the Manavadar Hockey Team, who are on their way to New Zealand and Australia, arrived in Bombay on Sunday. They met the Lusitanian Team at an exhibition match on the B. P. H. A. Grounds on Sunday evening. H. H. The Nawab of Manavadar, the Captain of the team, is seen in the centre.

The Lusitanian team who played an exhibition match against the Manavadar Hockey Team on Sunday evening.

THOMAS GRAY MEMORIAL TRUST

Prizes For Improvement And Encouragement Of Navigation

Under the will of the late Thomas L. Gray, the Royal Society of Arts has been appointed residuary legatee of his estate for the purpose of founding a memorial to his father, the late Thomas Gray, C.B., who was for many years Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade (Marine Department).

The objects of the Trust are "The advancement of the Science of Navigation and the Scientific and Educational interests of the British Mercantile Marine."

The Council now offer the following Prizes:—

I.—PRIZE FOR AN INVENTION.

A Prize of £25 to any person who may bring to their notice an invention, publication, diagram, etc., which, in the opinion of the Judges appointed by the Council, is considered to be an advancement in the Science or Practice of Navigation, proposed or invented by himself in the period 1st January, 1933, to 31st December, 1938. Entries which have already been considered by the Judges in the years 1933-37 are not eligible for further consideration unless they have since been materially modified

In the event of more than one such improvement being approved, the Council reserve the right of dividing the amount into two or more prizes at their discretion. Competitors must forward their proofs of claim on or before 31st December, 1938, to the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts, at the above address

II.—PRIZE FOR AN ESSAY.

A Prize of £25 for an essay on the following subject:—

"A cargo steamer of the ordinary three island type, loaded to her marks, with end holds about half-full of general cargo and bound from New York through the Mediterranean, when about half-way across the Atlantic and in a Westerly gale collides end on with a derelict.

"The whole stem is forced back, hawse pipes are broken, anchors are jammed in the wreckage, the forepeak is open to the sea, and the collision bulkhead is holding but under big strain, and the ship is out of trim

"Write fully in the form of an Essy the action you would take to get the ship to a port where she could be repaired to continue the voyage

"The factors to be considered are the safety of the crew, the selecting of the port to make for, facilities available there for repairs, the time and cost thereof, and the fact that the ship must be prepared to anchor on arrival before she can be docked and that no outside assistance is available."

Competitors must send in their essays not later than 31st December, 1938, to the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts, at the above address.

The essays must be typed in English They must be sent in under a motto, accompanied by an envelope enclosing the author's name, which must on no account be written on the essay. A breach of this regulation will result in disqualification.

Both competitions are open to persons of any nationality, but, in the case of the Essay Competition only, competitors must be past or present members of the seafaring profession.

The Judges will be appointed by the Council.

The Council reserve the right of withholding a Prize or of awarding a smaller Prize or Prizes, if in the opinion of the Judges no suitable invention or essay is submitted.

The Council also reserve an option on the copyright of the successful essay or essays, but do not claim any rights in respect of any invention to which a prize may be awarded.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Cyril Francis Lobo who is started to have mounted a footpath while driving his car along the Gokhale Road Dadar near the Portugese church, thus knocking down two women pedestrains was bailed out at the Dadar Police Court till May 16.

"Death was caused by an overdose of opium poisoning which she had taken herself for the cure of hooping cough" was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Bachubai Shankarlal (35) who died of opium poisoning in the G. T. Hospital yesterday

Ratilal Mohanlal was found in an unconscious condition in the premises of the Mahajan Assqciation yesterday evening and was removed to the G. T. Hospital. He was found to be suffering from opium poisoning.

The police, in asking for a remand of the accused to custody stated to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, third Court that the accused had made a statement that he had taken 8 annas worth of opium to end his life.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody till May 16

A young girl wife named Parwatibai Laximan (18) residing at Chinch Bunder when trimming the wick of a naked kerosene oil lamp catches fire in her sari with the result that she died of burning injuries at G. T. Hospital on April 7

An inquest was held over the body and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the Bombay Coroner's Court to-day

An unlicensed motor-driver who got involved in a cycle accident on Friday last at Tardeo Road was produced in Girgaum Court to-day.

Tatya Chander Moranker, the accused was stated to have driven his master's car (No. 3598T) from a garage and in taking a swerve on the right side of the road narrowly missed hitting a wall. He later on dashed against a cyclist, who was treated in the J. J.. Hospital for the injuries he sustained. Afterwards his car dashed against the rear of Car No. 7524T, and thus caused considerable damage to it.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 200 (cash Rs. 100) till the 16th instant by Mr. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate.

How a man who went out for a week-end drive with a friend in the company of girls was tried to be deprived of his wallet was narrated at the Mazagaon Court, to-day, by the Pydhonie Police when the "friend" stood charged with theft.

Ismail Cassum, the "friend", invited the complainant to go for a motor drive from the Fort to Bandra Point. Ismail was accompanied by some girls. The two men, it was stated, had a gay time on the beach at Bandra on Saturday night.

The party returned to the city in the early hours of Sunday and "en route" the girls were dropped at their respective homes at Dadar, Byculla, Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, etc.

When the complainant was taking leave of one of the girls, he felt a tug at his pocket. He then looked for his wallet and found it missing.

The Pydhonie Police, who were informed of this incident, arrested Ismail Cassum on a charge of theft The wallet containing Rs. 795/- was recovered from him.

The suspect was remanded in police custody till May 18.

BEWARE OF MALARIA

List of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending 30-4-1938.

Mazgaon Road, No. 171. Cistern.

Carmichael Road, No. 7 (Dharbhanga House). Pool.

Hansraj Lane, Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co. Ltd. Open cooling cistern

Nesbit Road, No. 50 (Indian Hume Pipe Factory Ltd.) Underground masonry tank.

Gunpowder, No. 24. Open well.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Iqbal—The Poet Of The People

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Muhammad Iqbal, as every body knows, was a philosopher, versatile genius, politician and a renowned poet. His loss to India is severe and India can ill afford to miss a poet whose poetry had such a universal value.

From the very meagre collection of his famous verses which I have at my disposal the following verse will appeal to the heart of every body irrespective of any caste or creed in these days of democracy.

"Clad in cotton rags I toil as a slave for hire,
To earn for an idle master his silk attire,
The Governor's ruby seal 'tis my sweat that buys,
His horse is gemmed with tears from my children's eyes."—

Yours etc.,

N. R. MASTER.

Physical Education Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The appointment of a Board of Physical Education by the Government of Bombay in furtherance of its policy to advance the cause of physical culture among the youths of the presidency will be widely welcomed. The Board has a two-to-one majority of non-official members, and though its work is mainly deliberative and advisory, it has a very wide scope for organising and advancing physical culture education in the schools and colleges of the presidency. Swami Kuvalayanand, who has been appointed Chairman of the present Board also presided over the Physical Culture Committee, and he can thus be trusted to give speedy effect to the recommendations of the committee. It is also gratifying to note that Government intend to establish a full-time Training Institute for Physical Education, whose want is keenly felt even now. The Institute will also serve as the nucleus of the Physical Academy, which Mr. Kher hopes to found in the near future. The attention which the Congress Government is paying to this subject is one more welcome proof of its solicitude for manifold national regeneration.—Yours, etc.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Abbot Report only a short while ago severely condemned several features in Railway administration in India, especially the prevalence of corruption diffused throughout the administrative body. Efficiency in Railway working is only possible if the workers know that theirs will be a square deal. Discontent through a feeling of injustice has always had severe repercussions. The Railway officials who consider it their duty to look into the wrongs of their subordinates and redress them when necessary are few; the rule is for the former not only to ignore any grievances but rather to accentuate them by filling posts and giving promotions to people for reasons not always evident.

In the Stores of the above Railway some evil practices are becoming rampant. Seniority and merit the criteria for promotion are being relegated to the back yard and some extraordinary promotions are coming into being. Instead of a thorough enquiry and selection by controllers, men are lifted into higher grades on the whims and recommendations of upper subordinates which naturally leave room for corruption and ground for suspicion.

If service is the only qualifying test then men who have rendered the best service should find recognition, but is it so?

If the Agent were to call for a list of the employees and the promotions granted to each during the last 10 years, he will find much to surprise him—men in high positions who should not be there, while several who should ordinarily have gone up being overlooked. Will this suggestion be accepted?—Yours, etc.

ANTI-CORRUPTION.

Haj Pilgrims

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—By Grace of God, the Haj season has come to a close now The Haj season probably commenced from October 1937, and still some Hajis are returning from Haj. During the year the number of Hajis exceeded 18,000. It was generally being talked that there would be hard competition in the Haj pilgrimage. As a matter of fact, there was actually competition by a new company.

The result of this competition has been advantageous to the Hajis inasmuch as management of the arrangements and comfort to the Hajis during the voyages have been much better than those of the last year.

It is obvious that the Companies were trying to provide better facilities in the shape of electric fans, sufficient supply of water, bath rooms and W.C.'s etc. Two new steamers named S.S. 'Al Madina' and S.S. 'Englistan' were brought in the Haj line.

With regard to requirements for food, as published in the Manual of Haj, the same have been faithfully observed for the last three or four years. Not only that, but several improvements have also been effected in the arrangements and quality of food. For the general information of the Hajis, this manual of Haj has been published every year in the Urdu papers specially in the "Khilafat" that takes much interest in the pilgrims for Haj.

Consequently this year the arrangements for food were much better than those of the previous year, and there is no room for any doubt that the quality of food was even superior to what was prescribed in the Manual of Haj.

Probably most of the persons may not be knowing that the articles of food and specially the meat and such other articles are closely examined and inspected by the officers of the company as well as by the Officers of the Company as well as by the Port Health Officers and doctors, and they issue the certificates of the same, before the steamers leave the ports. Moreover, the members of the Haj Committee also take great care of the proper food arrangements and certify them after fully satisfying themselves. I hope that such efficient arrangements may be continued in future as well and that the people concerned should get encouragement to maintain the same and also improve them, as far as possible.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMED SALIM KAIR.

"Forced-Sutta-Khel"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There is a faquir staying in Bandra near Palli Hill, who has been forcing the poor people of Bandra to play Sutta-Khel on the figures he gives and demands half and half his share. If the people do not play and pay, he threatens and curses in any way he likes; and hence he has become a great nuisance to the poor public of Bandra.

Will the Bandra Police authorities remedy this and safeguard innocent persons from his clutches? I have seen him harassing the people at different places.—Yours etc.,

"ILL EXPERIENCED".

Reply To Lord Zetland

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The present Secretary of State for India, Lord Zetland, is centuries behind times. It was with greatest pain that I read that the Secretary of State does not think that the creation of new provinces in India at present would be in the interest of India. It only indicates overboldness on the part of the State Secretary to say that he knows the interests of this country more than the popular representatives here. The habit of treating Indians as wards and of regarding them as incompetent to think out their own problems, unfortunately for us, still seems to be alive. Any sensible citizen of an independent country would simply scoff at this frame of mind and treat it with utmost contempt. When two responsible Assemblies and two responsible councils have almost unanimously agreed on the principle and the necessity of forming provinces on linguistic basis, it lies ill in his mouth to come forward to say that these elected bodies are ignorant of India's interest and that he alone knows her interests best.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. ANGADI.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Cinema Booking-Offices

R. D. SHAH requests the cinema-owners in the City to keep their booking offices open all day as is done in Calcutta and other cities. All the seats should be numbered. The present system of opening the ticket-windows only half an hour before the show causes the great inconvenience to cinema-goers and at times results in a literal crush.

Turf Association

"INTERESTED" suggests that an All-India Association of Indian owners and trainers should be formed, which would be in a position to introduce the necessary reforms in horse racing in this country.

Bombay Radio Programmes

TULSIDAS GULABDAS writes: Howsoever capable and competent a station director might be, he won't be able to give satisfaction to a province which he does not know intimately. The correspondent suggests that Bombay should be made the headquarters of All-India Radio.

Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—When a new liquor or toddy shop is to be opened, there is a protest from the residents of the locality. In my opinion it would be more effective, if the public of Bombay raise a simultaneous protest to remove the toddy as well as liquor shops altogether from the heart of the city to a remote place. When some places are marked for Prohibition by the present Government, why not try this experimental measure in Bombay? Would the Ministers do the needful?—Yours, etc.

TULSIDAS GULABDAS.

Malcolm Wins 15 Miles Cycle Race

Successful B.A.A.C. Event

Quite a large number of spectators turned out on Sunday morning at the Panday Sanatorium, Colaba, to witness the start of the 6th Annual 15-Mile Cycle Race for the B.A.A.C. Challenge Cup, organised by the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club.

Out of the 19 competitors, 17 faced the starter and after the usual preliminaries were gone through the competitors were sent away to a perfect start at 6-15 a. m.

A. K. Bastani, the holder of the Challenge Cup, scratched due to indisposition, and there was divided opinion as to who would win the race, Malcolm, Gerard and Havewala being the most fancied. There were also 5 entrants from Poona for the Race, all being well-known in long-distance cycling, and it seemed quite a possibility that any one of these up-country entrants may win the Race. It may be mentioned here that the arrangements for the Race were perfect.

THE RACE.

From the start Havewala took the lead closely followed by Malcolm, Pai, Mistry and Guard and the rest of the competitors following very close behind in a bunch. Near the Roxy Cinema, Pai had some difficulty with his machine, and had to abandon the Race. The pace maintained was good and the turning point at Worli was reached in 21 minutes, the lead at this point being taken by Guard with Hyderabadwala, Dubash, Malcolm, Mistry, Havewala, Gerard and others following immediately one after the other.

As the competitors approached Opera House, J. M. Daruvala had a spill and was immediately treated by the Muslim Ambulance which was following the competitors. When Churchgate station was reached, the lead started changing hands frequently, and then began the gruelling last mile around the Oval.

About 200 yards from the finish line, Malcolm spurted forward closely followed by Gerard and Havewala, and was the first to cross the line, Gerard, Havewala, Guard and Turner finishing in the order named, very close behind each other.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

At the conclusion of the Race, the officials, competitors and the huge crowd of spectators proceeded to the Band Stand for the Prize Distribution. Mr. C. B. Sethna, who presided spoke in eulogistic terms about the Club and its organisation, and exhorted all present to encourage the good work that was being done by the Club.

The following received Cups, Malcolm in addition also received the B. A. A. C. Challenge Cup for Cycling.

1st, B. Malcolm (B.E.S.T. Sports Club); 2nd K. O. Gerard (B. P. C. U.); 3rd A. Havewala (Malcolm Cyc. Club); 4th J. B. Guard (B. P. O. A.); 5th W. Turner (B. P. C. U.)

Time:—41 mins. 35 secs.

THE NEXT EVENT.

The next event of the Club is the 5-Mile Walking Race for the B. A. A. C. Challenge Cup, which is fixed for Saturday the 14th May, at 4-30 p. m. The Route for this Race is 4½ Rounds around the Oval, starting from near the Prince of Wales Statue and finishing on the opposite side of the maidan. Entries for this event close on Thursday the 12th instant, and they may be sent to the Secretary of the Club, Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II

a.m.
11-30 Recorded Indian Music

p.m.
1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-10 Recorded European Music. 5-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 5-40 Hanuman Prasad. Thumri pilu; geet. 6-0 Ratnakant. Classical music. 6-15 Folk Songs. AIR ARTISTS. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 My Point of View, talk in Marathi by P. R. Lele. 7-45 M. Sageer Asif. 7-57 Nathu Khan of Delhi. Gat tora on tabla. 8-0 Rajab Ali Khan of Dewas. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 M. Sageer Asif. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Hanuman Prasad. 9-30 News. 9-45 It Might Be News to You: 2. A talk by R. K. N. Karanjia. 10-0 Khan Saheb Rajab Ali of Dewas. 11-0 Close down. Bombay II: Short-wave. 10-0 Dance Music Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 11-0 Close down.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
7-0 Katha from 'Ramayana'. 7-15 Devotional Songs. 7-35 Instrumental Interlude. 7-45 Vocal Music. 8-10 Khan Saheb Fayyaz Khan. News 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.
12-0 Mira's Devotion.

p.m.
1-0 Hour in Vienna.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.
6-0 Light Melody. 6-20 Multani on Mandoline. 6-30 For Our Young Listeners 7-10 Thumri and Dadra. 7-20 Dance Tune on the Jaltarang. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 Current Events (Hindustani). 8-30 Concert of Classical Music. 8-45 Khan Saheb Fayyaz Khan. 9-5 Prem Nagar. By AIR Orchestra. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Two Ghazals Idan Jan. 10-0 New Books. Reviewed by H. Loukes. 10-15 More Ghazals. 10-35 Khan Saheb F. Khan. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres. 4.905 kc/s

p.m.
6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Vocal Variety. 8-15 to 8-45 Programme as in Delhi I 8-45 Gipsy Variety. Broadbrow Programme (recorded). 9-15 to 9-45 A Broadbrow Programme (Recorded.) 10-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1m., 6.109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

p.m.
12-36 Ilsa Loritta and her Orchestra. Weather. 1-36 Recorded Programme. 2-6 Religious Books talk in Bengali by H. Chandra Chakravarty. 2-36 Orchestral Interlude. 2-51 Satya Charan Mitra. 2-58 Arun Datta. 4-36 Children's Corner 5-6 League Football, Calcutta v. Bhowanipore commentary. 6-6 Orchestra. 6-21 Dilip Kumar Roy. 7-51 Magic and Religion. Spirits talk in Bengali by M. L. Roy. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Ramakrishna Misra. 8-46 Binode Ganguly. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Mary St. Johnston. 9-36 Where Are We? Women's Education. A talk by Ela Sen. 9-51 Leopold Stokowski.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-35 Bhagwad Gita. 5-50 Mumtaz Jan. 6-0 Hour with villagers. 7-0 Mumtaz Jan. 7-20 Interlude of Instrumental Music. 7-25 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 7-45 Deeds and Events. By John Michael. 8-0 Shamshad Begam. 8-25 Khyber Orchestra. 8-30 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 8-55 Mumtaz Jan. News. Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Law, talk by Khan F. M. K. Khattak. 10-0 G. A. Khan. 10-15 Listeners' Post Bag 10-35 Shamshad Begam. 10-50 Snake Charmer, duet by Shamshad Begam and G. A. Khan.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
p.m.
6-0 Light music. 6-20 Rashida Begam of Amritsar. 6-35 Jagdish Narain Bhatnagar. 6-45 Govind Ram Thapar. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Classical music. 7-50 Jagdish Narain Bhatnagar. 8-5 Religious music. 8-25 Gobind Ram Thapar. 8-45 Light music. 9-5 Jagdish Narain Bhatnagar. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Light music. 10-5 Classical music. 10-20 Jagdish Narain Bhatnagar. 10-35 Light music.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
p.m.
6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. 6-40 Qamar Khan. 7-5 Tara Rani. 7-30 Kajjan Saheb. 7-45 Urdu of Hyderabad. Talk in Hindustani by A. N. Mulla. 8-0 This is my own, my Native Land. 8-25 Qamar Khan. 8-50 Devotional music. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 The Night Editor. Talk by S. N. Ghosh. 10-0 Kajjan Saheb. 10-20 Qamar Khan. 10-40 Tara Rani.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s. (13.93 m.). GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.96 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSG (to 8.30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.36 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

p.m.
7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Band of Goldstream Guards. 8-30 What is Success? Talk by Anthony Weymouth. 8-45 Hungarian Gipsy Party. 9-30 News. 9-50 Pianoforte Music of Brahms. 10-10 Waltzing Matilda.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.) GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

Dr. W. C. ROY'S (Calcutta) Specific for Insanity, For the Treatment of Mental Diseases.

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EACH year Austins go ahead — and 1938 is no exception. Again they lead in comfort and performance. Again they give you the dependability and economical running that you have always expected from an Austin. Outstanding new model is the Austin Big Seven, which, with a small but improved engine, and an entirely new body design, can seat four adults in great comfort. See also the "Ten Four" and "Twelve Four" with many new features which add to the looks, and the performance of these cars.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 11, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 9, 1357
Parsi: Adar 7, 1307
Hightide: 9-22; 21-20
Lowtide: 2-59; 15-17
Sunrise: 6h. 6m
Sunset 7h. 4m.

Improvements Committee, 3-10 p.m.

Wednesday, May 11.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, May 12.

Third M.B.B.S. Examination Results, University Building, 2 p.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES

The Studios and Offices of the Bombay Talkies, Ltd. will remain closed to-day (Tuesday), as a mark of respect to the memory of late Mr. Rasiklal, son of Seth Jamnadas Morarji, a director of the Bombay Talkies, Ltd. who died on Saturday last.

DUTYLESS MACHINERY IN GWALIOR

GWALIOR, May 8.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has ordered that for the construction of flour mills, oil mills and electric supply works, machinery (with accessories) imported into Gwalior shall be allowed free of customs duty. Duty will, however, be levied on materials imported for running the factory after the construction work is over.

PROPHET'S DAY AT RATNAGIRI

Under the auspices of "The Seerat" Committee of Ratnagiri, a function of Miladun Nabbi (Prophet's Day) will be celebrated at Ratnagiri (Bazar) on Friday (13th instant). Mr. Ismail I. Chundrigar advocate will preside.

SEVA SADAN SCHOLARSHIP FOR COLLEGIATE GIRLS

The Honorary Secretary Seva Sadan, Bombay writes:—

The Seva Sadan Society offers two scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 per month each to lady students wishing to prosecute collegiate or post-gradnate studies. Applications (on printed forms only available from the office) should reach The Secretary, Seva Sadan, Bombay 7, not later than 10th June 1938.

PREMKORBAI LOTVALA SCHOLARSHIP TRUST

The above institution invites applications for scholarships during the year-1938-1939.

The applications must be made on the forms available from the Secretary of Ranchhoddas Lotvala Library, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4, and they must be sent so as to reach the same address not later than 15th, June next.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outwards P and O Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K Steamer "Keifuku Maru" left Colombo on May 6 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 10.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The Yasna Ceremony."

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HERE COMES THE BIG SHOW!
BOB BURNS JACK OAKIE KENNY BAKER ANN MILLER
RADIO CITY REVELS
With VICTOR MOORE MILTON BERLE Helen Broderick • Jane Froman • Buster West Melissa Mason and Hal Kemp and His Orchestra
EKO-RADIO PICTURE
Also
"MARCH OF TIME"

The EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MAE WEST
"EVERY DAY'S A HOLIDAY"

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Hollywood Non-Stop Revue." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"The Black Doll". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Every Day's A Holiday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Double or Nothing." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Radio City Revels". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Master-Man". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

'B' WARD PROTEST AGAINST FIRING IN MYSORE STATE

The Secretary, 'B' Ward Congress, writes:—

A meeting of 'B' Ward Congress was held at Committee's office on Sunday at 6 p.m. when other business having been concluded a resolution condemning the firing by Mysore State police, demanding an immediate impartial enquiry to be instituted into the incident and full compensation to be given to the families and the dependents of those killed and wounded, was passed.

The resolution also supported the struggle of the Mysore people in securing responsible Government.

The committee also filled in existing vacancies by electing Smt. Safia Dehen Khan, Sjt. Laxmidas Parmananddas and Sjt. Nandlal Jethalal Jani.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

The meeting of the Improvements Committee which was to be held to-day (Tuesday), has been postponed to Thursday, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.).

INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

The inaugural meeting of the Indo-Japanese Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in Hotel Majestic, Bombay. A send-off will be given to Mr. L. R. Miglani, the Association's representative to Japan Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

GOVERNOR RETURNS TO BOMBAY

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley returned from Yellapur on Monday.

BAI GANGUBAI VITHAL SAYANA FREE DISPENSARY

The total attendance during the month of April was 1,883, out of whom 968 were males and 915 were females.

REVENUE MINISTER FOR KANARA

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Desai, Revenue Minister, will leave Bombay by train on May 14 on tour to Kanara District where he will stay till May 21 and then proceed to Dharwar by car. After spending about 2 days in Dharwar the Minister will return to Bombay on the afternoon of May 23.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all Mails for Reunion per Extra S.S. "Hatipara" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 11th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all Mails for Japan per s.s. "Kunishima Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 and 2-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 10th instant

ANNIVERSARY OF SHAHU MAHARAJ

Under the auspices of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Wyayam Shala, the 16 death anniversary of the late Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj Kolhapur was celebrated in Dubash Building Sheikh Meman Street Bombay, on Friday last.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN IN 'G' WARD

(From A Correspondent.)

A magic lantern lecture under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association was held on Saturday last at 8-30 p.m. at Worli near B. D. D. Chawl No. 60. The tenants residing in the chawls numbering more than 300 attended.

Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar, President of the Indian Temperance Association, in his introductory speech explained how the drink evil causes bad effect on the system. He said that many diseases are introduced in the system to which ultimately one has to succumb.

Messrs. Pohekar and Bhure of Jiva Daya Mandal then spoke on drink evil with the help of Magic Lantern Slides. They showed how not only illiterate but the educated, the lawyers, doctors and professors fall a prey to this habit which not only degrades them morally but utterly ruins them and their family. They made an appeal to give up drink.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN AT DHARAVI

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. at Dharavi, Babu Rajendra Prasad Maidan. Sjt. Pohekar and Bhure of the Jiva Daya Mandal will speak on Prohibition with the help of Magic lantern slides. Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, M. L. A. will preside.

Dr. B. G. GHATE

Dr. B. G. Ghate, M.A., Ph.D., of Nagpur has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in the Benares Hindu University.

Dr. Ghate is a graduate of Nagpur University, and returned to Nagpur in July last from Europe after taking the Ph.D. degree in Economics from the London School of Economics.

HOOLIGANS' MENACE AT CINEMA SHOWS

Motion Picture Society's Protest

The Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, write:—

A long standing nuisance at the cinema theatres and menace to public safety and the safety of the theatre is sought to be redressed in a representation by the Motion Picture Society of India to the Hon Mr. K. M. Munshi. During the first few days of the release of a popular picture at a theatre hooligans in gangs crowd at the box offices and buy as many tickets as possible and try to re-sell them at exhorbitant rates. The money thus extorted ranges from Rs. 30 to 70 per show per theatre. Although the police have realised the seriousness of such a mischief to public safety they have been unable to check this as the existing legislature does not empower the Commissioner of Police to adopt any effective method of checking this practice.

As the Bombay City Police Act is being amended at present, the Society has requested the Home Minister to bring this matter also under the purview of the Act as will be amended so that this nefarious activity of the hooligans will be put an end to in the interests of the public at large and the trade.

The Society is making similar representations to the Provincial Governments too in this regard, where also this practice has taken a very deep root.

"FINISHING THE PICTURE"

An interesting item in the programme was "finishing the picture". Mr. Modi, the Vice President, put a tail to the elephant. Rao Saheb Thakore put a beak to the swan and it was left to the Hon. Guest of the evening to put ears to the ass. Hon. Dr. Gilder very successfully completed the picture by drawing the missing ears, for which the Club gave him the first prize.

HARIJANS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

(From A Correspondent.)

The meeting of the members of the Vir Bharat Harijan Sangh was held under the presidentship of Mr. A. B. Sawardekar on Sunday last at Hansabai Chawl Lower Parel.

The Secretary, Mr. M. R. Ibrahimpurkar, in his speech said: "There is no alternative for Harijans to joining the National Congress which is struggling hard for the last 50 years for national freedom", whereby alone they would be able to attain their aim of acquiring the national, financial and social rights.

Messrs. S. B. Sawardekar, S. B. Sarankar and V. T. Mane also spoke.

The first five in Sunday's Cycle Race held under the auspices of the B. A. A. C.; B. Malcolm, the winner, is on the left.

Allegation Of Corruption Against Municipal Employee

Corporation Asks Assistant Motor Foreman Of Workshops To Prosecute Labour Leader

A last chance is given to a Municipal Official, against whom allegations of corruptions are made by certain employees of the Bombay Municipality and Mr. R. S. Nimker, to prosecute them for defamation and thus clear his conduct.

This matter came as "confidential" before the Municipal Corporation on Monday but it was not treated as such and openly discussed by the Councillors.

THE ALLEGATIONS

The General Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union wrote to His Worship the Mayor stating with reference to the charge of corruption brought by the Union against Mr. R. O. Edwards, Assistant Motor Foreman, Municipal Workshops, that the Corporation have postponed further consideration of their Works Committee's Report on the subject, pending disposal of the legal proceedings instituted by Mr. Edwards against one Mr. Abdul Satar, Vice-President, Municipal Workers' Union; that although in May last the Commissioner expressed an opinion that Mr. Edwards should prosecute Mr. Nimbker in a Court of Law no steps have yet been taken by Mr. Edwards in this direction; that instead Mr. Edwards prosecuted first one Mansoor Khan, a cleaner in the Drainage Department, who first appeared as a witness during the departmental enquiry conducted by the Test Audit Officer and confirmed on oath his statement that one Latif, a close associate of Mr. Edwards, demanded money from him in connection with his (the witness's) transfer to the Health Department; that subsequently as a result of intimidation and undue pressure, Mansoor Khan again appeared before the Enquiry Officer and without oath retracted a few of his statements. Pointing out that when Mr. Edwards prosecuted Mansoor Khan, the latter apologised to Mr. Edwards and had alleged that he made those statements at the instance of Mr. Abdul Satar, a Municipal Driver and Vice-President of the Union; that thereupon Mr. Edwards has prosecuted Mr. Satar for abetment of defamation; that on account of this prosecution the Corporation have treated the matter as 'sub-judice.' Suggesting that Mr. Edwards in carying on the piecemeal prosecution is killing time as he is soon to retire; that there are many witnesses in this case and if Mr. Edwards goes on prosecuting all or some of them one after another, the matter will take a long time to end. Adding that if Mr. Edwards wants to clear his conduct he should institute legal proceedings against the petitioner and requesting that the Corporation may be pleased to set some time limit within which Mr. Edwards should take proceedings in a criminal Court against him (the petitioner) and if he fails to do so within that time the Corporation should proceed with the further consideration of the Report and decide the question early.

COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS

The Municipal Commissioner in his report stated:—

"The case came for hearing on 23rd March, 1938, but was postponed to 1st June, 1938, at the request of the accused, the Court warning him that no further postponement would be given. It will be seen from this that the prosecution are in no way responsible for the day but would on the contrary welcome an early decision of the case."

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to instruct Mr. Edwards to take before 31st May whatever legal proceedings he proposes to take against all accused including Mr. R. S Nimbker.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out that Mr. Nimbker was challenging Mr. Edwards to prosecute him for defamation but some way or other he was not prosecuted. He hoped Mr. Nimbker would be prosecuted so that he may place whatever evidence he has before the Court.

The resolution was agreed to.

MAJOR'S ROUNDS

On the motion of Mr. D. G. Khairaz, the House sent the question of making the Mayor's rounds in the wards statutory to the Law and Revenue Committee for report.

At an earlier stage the House elected Mrs. Lilavati Munshi to the Schools Committee by 51 votes against 26 of Mr. P. W. Wagh, who was another candidate.

The Corporation then adjourned till June 13th.

Hansraj "wireless" who was released by the Sind Govt. recently.

HEALTH MINISTER AT ANDHERI

Interesting Sports Programme At Recreation Club

(From A Corrrespondent.)

There was an interesting function at the Andheri Recreation Club, Andheri, on Sunday last when Hon. Dr. M.D.D. Gilder presided and Mrs. Gilder distributed the prizes to the winners in various sports and to the champions in tennis, badminton and ping-pong tournaments.

A few sports for boys and girls under 16 were also held on Saturday last and the remaining nine sports were held on Sunday, when Dr. Gilder presided.

Mr. Dhirajlal C. Modi the Vice President of the Club gave a short history of the Club. Its largest membership was about 125 and many a time as many as 120 boys and girls had taken advantage of the Gymnasium attached to the Club.

The Hon. Dr Gilder, Minister of Health said, He himself believed in physical culture and if funds were donated by the public, he would gladly establish an Institute of Physical Culture.

Sjt. Basawan Singh and Mr. Basanta Ghosh of the Bihar Provincial Political Sufferers' Relief Committee met the Premier of Bihar when they had a prolonged talk on the question of giving relief to the released political prisoners

TRAVEL MADE HIM CONSTIPATED

Salesman Says Kruschen the Only Thing

TO KEEP HIM "ON HIS TOES"

"I am a commercial traveller," writes a correspondent, "and due to endless travelling by train, I find that I become constipated if I do not keep myself well purged. Kruschen Salts is the only thing that will do this effectively and not interfere with my work. I take a large dose of Kruschen every Saturday night and on Sunday, when I have no work to do, the Salts act on me. On week-days I take a small dose the first thing on rising. It is necessary that I be 'on my toes' all through the day, and this is the only way that it possibly can be done. I have tried other laxatives and they have proven to be either unreliable or harsh in their action."—V.L.

Half the ills which afflict humanity can be traced to one root cause. That cause is internal sluggishness; failure to keep the inside free from poisonous waste matter.

Kruschen Salts is Nature's recipe for maintaining a condition of internal cleanliness. The six salts in Kruschen stimulate your internal organs to smooth, regular action. Your inside is thus kept clear of those impurities which, when allowed to accumulate, lower the whole tone of the system.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Ph. 41561
Double Stars!
Double Comedy!
Double Melody!
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Double Show!
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Also F. A. CUP FINAL.

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DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
It thrilled Week-End Audiences to the marrow—and they voted it FIRST for MYSTERY, SUSPENSE & ACTION!
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The BLACK DOLL
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6 Silent Suspects!!
And only ONE child's innocent toy—A BLACK DOLL—as a clue to the guilty man!

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Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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Gorgeous Girls! Sweet Songs!! Side-splitting • Comedy!!!
DIRECT FROM AMERICA—
REX STORY'S
New NON-STOP Stage-show
HOLLYWOOD REVUE
Prices:—Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-2, & Annas 9.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

During the week-end the Suburbs held about a couple of Social functions and public meetings, which saw a record gathering on all the Suburban sea-side resorts.

Juhu was thronged with pleasure hunters, the whole beach being crowded with men, women and children all in to have a nice time .... and I would not hesitate to say, they had a swell time.

From the early hours of Sunday morning crowds of picnickers were seen treking down Ghodbunder Road, making for Juhu, and towards noon the whole side was full with bathers dashing against the huge breakers. In the evening crowds increased in hundreds. Juhu season has now started in right earnest, and the place is full with shaks and tents.

Making a survey of Juhu, I learn that great difficulties are experienced in water supply. Most of the private residences have water taps, but the picnickers and the poor residents of Juhu experience great inconvenience in getting their drinking water as nearly every well has a supply of water that is slightly salted. With the development of Juhu, the Municipality would do well to provide about two or three taps for public use. This I think would add considerably to making Juhu popular.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT

Visha Dudia Kharva, has been arrested by the Bandra Police for house-breaking and theft.

It appears that while the constables of the Bandra Police were doing their night rounds in the Santa Cruz area, they noticed the arrested man moving about in a suspicious manner, they thus questioned him and not getting satisfactory replies they examined him.

On his person, it is alleged, was found one timepiece and an old coat. It was later on reported that the said theft was committed from the house of a resident of Santa Cruz. The Bandra Police are making further inquiries.

MILCH CATTLE STABLE

That the sanitation of the Suburbs depends much on the milch cattle stable is the statement made by a well-known medical officer of the Suburbs.

The cattle stable problem of the Suburbs has existed for a considerably long time, and with the development of the Suburbs it is hoped that this question will now be tackled.

These stables are a real menace to health, and I really cannot see why they are not segregated in some suitable spot, instead of being amongst residential dwellings.

It is a most surprising thing that these stables are not only in the remoter parts of the Suburbs, but also in well developed areas like Bandra and Santa Cruz.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 40	17 45
Calcutt. Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Expres	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9 15	15 50
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10 58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m

DELHI-BOMBAY JUHU)

Arrivals: Monday and Thursday at 1-55 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

Latest hour of posting at G. P. O.:—Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.

Departure: Wednesday and Friday 6-30 a.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Departures: Monday Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)-KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 7-15 a.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1938

PLEA FOR HINDUSTANI

We whole-heartedly endorse Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's appeal to Congress Premiers and Congressmen to use the term "Hindustani" instead of "Hindi" or "Urdu" whenever they mean by that term the national or the interprovincial language. It is in fact an appeal to Congressmen to obey scrupulously the Congress decision adopting Hindustani as the national language. Some Congressmen losely use the term "Hindi" when they actually mean "Hindustani", though now-a-days, especially since the Congress resolution on the subject, the two terms are generally understood to mean two distinct forms of what was once the same language. Hindustani now means the language spoken by the vast bulk of the Hindus and Muslims of Northern India, while Hindi has now come to mean that form of Hindustani which contatins too many Sanskrit words, just as Urdu has come to mean that form of Hindustani which contains too many Arabic and Persian words. In these circumstances it is both misleading and going against the Congress decision to use the term "Hindi" or "Urdu" to mean the national or inter-provincial language.

Congressmen Must Give Lead

Many well-meaning Congressmen, including responsible leaders and workers, use more or less intentionally, the term Hindi to convey the idea of national language and justify its use with the plea that they are only using the old, familiar, handy word "Hindi" in the sense of "Hindustani." Several institutions and individuals who have devoted themselves to the mission of popularising the national language call themselves Hindi Prachar Sabhas or Hindi Pracharaks. For instance, the Dakshina Hindi Pracharak Sabha of Madras, started over twenty years ago, has done splendid work in popularising, in South India, the national language in the sense of the language spoken by the bulk of the people of Northern India, both Hindu and Muslim, or popular Hindi, as they call it. They seem to be loath to drop the term Hindi now in favour of Hindustani. They expect to be understood, not without a claim, to use the word Hindi always in the sense of Hindustani. The same claim is made by many other similar bodies, though very recently started. Their object is unquestionable. It is to popularise Hindustani and not Hindi in the sense of over-Sanskritised Hindustani. If for that reason they are free to use the word Hindi to mean Hindustani, numerous other bodies will follow their example and there will be no difference made between "Hindi" and "Hindustani." That will give rise to the misunderstanding that Hindi and not Hindustani is being propagated at the expense of Urdu and the whole communal quarrel will be needlessly aggravated. But much of this misunderstanding and the consequent trouble can be avoided if people scrupulously use only the term Hindustani to convey the idea of national language. It is certainly the duty of Congressmen to give the lead in the matter in view of the Congress resolution thereon.

No Conflict

In pressing the claims of Hindustani as the national language the Congress does not in the least want to discourage the development of Hindi or Urdu or, for that matter, any other Indian language. All that is expected is that for interprovincial communication Hindustani alone, as explained above, is to be used and that as a help in this direction some literature should be got ready, periodical and other. Only those who wish to do so will devote themselves to the development of Hindustani language and literature. Compulsory teaching of Hindustani will be only to the extent of giving every pupil a working knowledge of the language. Hindi, Urdu and every other Indian language should seek their own development unfettered Only, it will be well for authors from every point of view to use such language as will be intelligible to the common people and not merely to scholars. Hindi and Urdu developed on these lines will thus move nearer and nearer Hindustani and some day they may all coalesce into one language. But there need never be any conflict between Hindustani on the one hand and Hindi, Urdu and other Indian languages on the other.

Pathans And Non-Violence

The nine days that came to a close yesterday with the departure of Mahatma Gandhi will remain a historic period in the annals of the Frontier Province. And we have no doubt that the visit will serve to strengthen the determination of the Pathans to be, as they have so remarkably been, worthy patriots and fighters in the cause of the country's freedom. In his speeches Mahatma Gandhi while praising the marvellous organisation and discipline of the Pathans laid emphasis on the practice of non-violence. This was not because they have in any way failed that creed but, on the contrary, because they have succeeded "par excellence" in observing it. Indeed nowhere else has the principle of non-violence been vindicated in such striking fashion as in the Frontier by the Pathans. The Pathans have established an enviable reputation of the strength and efficacy of non-violence and we are confident that Gandhiji's appeal will evoke further response from them.

A Scout Landmark

The decision of the National Council of Seva Samiti Scouts to affiliate their organisation to the Hindustan Scout Association constitutes a land-mark in the history of national scouting in this country and will be widely welcomed. Much as one would have wished that the entire Indian Scout Movement should be in the hands of a central organisation, now that the prospects of unity are too remote to be real, those who conduct the new national organisations should go ahead with their work, regardless of the opinions and activities of the leaders of the official scout movement. The tactics adopted by the Nawab of Chattari and other official henchmen have been already effectively exposed by Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru and others, and no further time should be lost in conducting any negotiations with them. Indeed the present freedom gained by the I. N. S. Association will be found extremely valuable in fostering the scout movement on genuine national lines. And after all the support of the public matters far fore than official patronage.

LEADING LIGHTS OF THE BAR

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad

(By J.)

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the doyen of the Bombay Bar, celebrated his Golden Jubilee at the Bar last yar. That in itself is a unique record. But when those fifty years are crammed with glorious achievements it becomes more so. He commenced practice in Kathiawar and then switched over to Bombay coming with a well-established reputation from there. Practice at the Bombay Bar on the Original Side then was the monopoly of a few eminent Englishmen. Chimanlal was more than a match for any of them and was able easily to hold his own. He broke the magic spell that surrounded them. He not only succeeded in building up a huge practice himself but also paved the way for the Indians after him to achieve equal success, inspiring confidence in solicitors and clients to back Indians by his own example. Thereby he helped to build up a strong Indian Bar.

In The Court

Chimanlal is a very fluent speaker. He expresses himself in a low, well-modulated voice. With the Court he adopts a gentle persuasive manner like that of a kind teacher with a child pupil. He treats his opponents with the same gentleness. "Listen my child you are wrong" his manner would convey. He kills with kindness, but having killed he will not croak over the corpse. Some Counsel will keep on flogging a dead horse. If he feels that his point has gone home he will leave his case at that, and desist from pricking further at his fallen foe He has the habit, when he sums up his case, of enumerating the points he has made on his fingers—one, two, three just like a kid at school.

The court always treats him with deference and gives him greater latitude which he rarely abuses. I know of only one instance while I have been at the Bar where an English Judge kept looking out of the window while Chimanlal was addressing him which attitude is very disconcerting to counsel and impolite. Unperturbed Chimanlal went on repeating the same argument till his Lordship lost patience and exclaimed –'You have said that over and over again.' Chimanlal jumped on him "I thought your Lordship hadn't heard—your Lordship was admiring the view outside—I shall now go on to my next argument." His Lordship did not look out of the window after that.

A Patriarch

Chimanlal is extremely popular with the members of the Bar of all communities. No sooner he enters the inner Library Room which still has the atmosphere of the Common Room of yore, he is hailed from all sides and invited to join their circle—Hindu Parsi or Muslim. No sooner is he seated he is bombarded with queries on all subjects. Chimanlal is an authority and a connoisseur of all, with a twinkle in his bright eyes and a good-humoured smile playing about his mobile mouth he will enter into the spirit of the talk with the joyous exuberance of a school-boy. Like his hair and his tiny black moustache, his spirits remain eternally youthful. His years sit lightly on him. He is in his element when surrounded by the younger members of the Bar. There he sits like a Patriarch watching the younger generations at play, happiness and kindness beaming from his eyes.

In spite of his abnormal ears that stick out like saucers from the side of his face, his is a very dignified personality. Yet he is the least self-conscious about himself. Stiffness and pose are altogether foreign to his nature. He always is just one of us.

Unique Honour

To commemorate his Golden Jubilee the members of the Bar subscribed and collected about Rs. 10,000. It was decided that as part of the memorial a portrait of his should be placed in the inner Library Hall. On the 13th of April this year the Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir John Beaumont, unveiled a full-size portrait of him. His Lordship remarked that it was very appropriate that members of the Bar who had attained distinction should have their portraits hung up in the Library before the admiring gaze of other members of the Bar. Sir Chimanlal's is the

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

England Prepared For War

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDOT. April 29.
April 29.

As was generally expected, Sir John Simon, who as Foreign Secretary did so much to worsen international relations and the prospects of peaceful world order, has opened his career as Chancellor of the Exchequer with a Budget that marks one further step in the direction of war. His speech last Tuesday was delivered in his usual suave and legalistic manner, and experienced parliamentarians declared it to be one of the dullest and most uninspiring performances ever given by a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Even Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in the days when he held that office, used to intersperse his budget speeches with a dry kind of humour that tended to add some interest to his recital of statistics. Sir John Simon's speech, on the other hand, was devoid even of these asides. The only thing that apparently kept his audience —certainly the press correspondents watching from the gallery —in the House was the effort made by them to speculate on the nature of the drink with which he occasionally refreshed his throat! Sir John is known to be a teetotaller. So the possibility that his glass contained any alcoholic beverage was ruled out from the first. Later, Lady Simon divulged to us—the pressmen—the secret of that mixture. She said that it was made from a recipe that she had inherited from her grandmother. "It is made from juice of lemon, honey and Demerara sugar. Boiling water is added. Then it is all boiled together." She then confided to us that Sir John always carries a bottle of this mixture with him when he has to make a long speech.

Anomalies Of Increase

The main features of the budget have already been cabled to you. As was generally expected, its provisions have brought home to the tax-payers of this country the reality of the imminence of war more sharply than perhaps the developments on the Continent during the last few months. By raising the income-tax from five shillings to five shillings and six pence in the pound Sir John Simon has carried that tax almost to the level which prevailed during the years between 1914 and 1920, when it stood at six shillings in the pound. While this tax affects only those with income of over roughly £250 a year, the two other tax increases announced by him affect a much larger section of the population. Indeed, the tea tax which has been increased by 2d. in the pound will fall most heavily on the lower paid masses of the population and the penny increase on the present tax on petrol and oil will affect all users of motor vehicles. The noteworthy point about this tax-increases is that while the middle class and the working classes are being made to bear a heavier burden, there is no increase whatever in the taxes which affect the wealthier classes, as, for example, the N. D. C. Not only has Sir John Simon spared these classes additional burdens but his expectation of the revenue yield from the N. D. C. has been put at a mere 20 million pounds. According to the latest available figures, a tiny fraction out of the total firms in Britain alone had last year a total profits rise over 1936 of 30 million pounds and profits this year are expected to be much higher than that.

Needless to say the budget has not been received without criticism even by the Government supporters. The main criticism that is being made against Sir John Simon is that he has refused to take advantage of the wide borrowing powers that the Government assumed when the rearmament programme was launched. These critics point out that, according to Sir John Simon's own admission, the gap in the budget between revenue and expenditure was of only 30 million pounds. Why, it is being asked, did not the Chancellor fill this gap by borrowing, instead of raising taxation and particularly the standard rate of the income-tax which is bound to have an adverse effect on business? It is likely that the deflationary effects of the budget will accelerate the general downward trend of business and the Chancellor's speech itself contained hints that during the next year the yield from taxation is not likely to be as nigh as was last year. But whatever criticism there may be on the part of the Government supporters, criticisms which are in the circumstances inevitable, every one of them asserts that the country is rapidly preparing for war and all other considerations should be abandoned in favour of the "supreme" consideration of military preparedness and efficiency. Sir John Simon, ironically enough, paid a tribute to the courage and capacity for self-sacrifice on the part of the British people. But those who represent those classes upon whom the budget lays the heaviest burden—the working and the middle classes—do not show any signs of agreement with Sir John Simon. In fact, as Mr. Attlee pointed out in the House of Commons and on the Wireless, the enormous expenditure provided for in this budget has only been made necessary because of the short-sighted and suicidal policy that the Government has been pursuing in its foreign relations and the Leader of the Opposition complained rightly enough that the people of this country were being made to

(Continued on page 9 Col 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FORTNIGHT'S PREPARATIONS.

A message from Burgos says: "After a fortnight's preparations in torrential rain General Franco's armies are expecting orders for a general advance southwards, when the weather clears". The same message adds that "if the Republicans are defeated, the blow will possibly be decisive." We are, of course, not surprised at General Franco's keen desire to deliver a decisive blow. But there is, we suspect, more in these "preparations in torrential rains" than meets the eye. The last offensive had by a miracle of determined resistance failed to achieve its final objective. Franco and his patrons realised evidently their weakness and the difficulty of forcing a final conclusion. With the present resources, more reinforcements were needed and they have most probably arrived from Italy during the fortnight of torrential rains. But we are glad to note that Republicans are not going to be caught unawares.

ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

Beyond spectatcular events like the simultaneous whistling of 200 engines and a display of Italian armed might nothing internationally sensational would appear to have emerged out of Herr Hitler's state visit to Rome. But both Berlin and Rome had warned in advance against any such expectations. And then no such sensation was necessary either. The dictators were to meet for the purpose of consecrating the Rome-Berlin Axis. They have done more than that. They have strengthened that axis by recording identity of aims and common interests of 120 million people "in the face" as Herr Hitler said, "of a world which does not understand them." The words deliberately used by Herr Hitler at the banquet and the open suggestion of their joint identity *in the face* of the rest of the world mean if any thing, that the axis is more vitally strong than ever.

PLAYING FOR TIME.

It is, of course, true that the conversations in regard to concrete matters do not mark any substantial success. For instance Signor Mussolini promised diplomatic support to Herr Hitler in connection with the Sudetan Germans' problem, but is believed to have urged Herr Hitler to do his utmost to prevent war; in other words he indirectly deprecated provocative action on the part of Germany. And he also maintained a non-committal attitude in regard to Germany's demand for Colonies because he did not desire to disturb British public opinion. Here is, evidently, the key to Signor Mussolini's present attitude. The first and vital thing is time to consolidate Fascist gains in the Anglo-Italian agreement and to achieve a Fascist victory in Spain without "disturbing British public opinion." This will be of service later on to the Rome-Berlin Axis itself since it will constitute a strengthening of International Fascism. And it is on this ground that he has probably counselled patience to Herr Hitler in the matter both of Czecho-Slovakia and Colonies. Herr Hitler can afford to wait. And he has probably been advised to wait for the present in the interest of the Axis and of more positive gains later.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

In connection with the enquiry undertaken by the Imperial Shipping Committee into the position of British shipping in the Middle and Far Eastern waters, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has again urged on the Committee "the strong public demand in India for a substantial share of the Indo-Japanese maritime trade for Indian shipping." The justice of the demand is self-evident, particularly because this trade being between India and Japan, the former's bargaining power based on her market must in fairness be utilised for the development of Indian shipping overseas. The Federation has made a similar demand before but India has been put off with a vague assurance that in any pact about Empire shipping the interests of India as a member of the Empire will be duly safeguarded.

ACTION NOT WORDS.

Such vague assurances are nothing new to India—nor their non-fulfilment. The Federation has accordingly pointed out to the British Committee that "India will estimate the value and importance of what is called Empire maritime policy by the manner in which India's legitimate claim for participation in Inter-Imperial trade is adequately recognised and effectively implemented by the Imperial shipping interests, not by words but by action." We doubt if India will get from British businessmen anything more than fresh nice words. If Indian businessmen are keen about duly utilising their bargaining power based on Indo-Japanese trade, they should prepare themselves for more effective means of doing so than mere making representations to British vested interests. "Action, not words" is a good motto for them as well as for the British.

LANGUAGES IN LEGISLATURES.

The undue prominence given to the use of English in the provincial legislatures is both unnatural and unjust, but the question is how best to solve the problem just at present. A Congress amendment in the U. P. Legislative Council, seeking to give option to any member to speak in Urdu or Hindi, as he liked, was ruled out of order by the President on Saturday as being inconsistent with the Government of India Act. The Act, however, permits a person "unacquainted, or not sufficiently acquainted, with the English language to use another language." Now if any legislated thinks that he does not know English sufficiently will to make his speech impressive, even if he is acquainted with it and can make a speech of a sort, he ought he speak in a language which he knows better. And he is the best judge whether he knows English sufficiently well or not, and no President can deny him his choice in this matter. This seems to be the only way out of the difficulty till the constitution itself in changed.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Membership in the State Congress appears to be a sufficient reason for disregarding the conventional respect for womanhood. That has been my experience since I became a member of the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress."

—Miss Anne Mascarene, M.A., B.L. Advocate and Member of the Travancore State Congress Working Committee.

* * *

"The next meeting of the International Tin Committee has been fixed for June 2 at Paris."

News item.

Who will represent our I. C.S.?

* * *

Speaking at Jaipur, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj assured the Princes that "the Congress was not inimical to the Princes."

So far so good.

But he absolutely contradicted himself and spoiled the whole thing by proceeding to add "It only urged radical reform in the relationship between the Princes and the people."

* * *

"Mr. Jinnah accused the Congress Governments of being *intoxicated with power*,—like a poor man who had come by a lot of money in a lottery."

—Press report.

The italics are ours.

* * *

Residents of the Frontier and the District and Municipal Boards of Peshawar presented addresses to Gandhiji claiming that the Province had on the greatest number of adherents of non-violence and had made the greatest sacrifice in the cause of freedom.

Is that the why of the S. O. S. sent out in behalf of the Pathans by the Calcutta sessions of the League to the Muslims of India?

* * *

On the advice, it is reported, of Sardar Vallabhbhai, villages concerned have given notice of their intention of not cultivating confiscated lands in Bardoli which Sardar Garda and Mr. Sadruddin had purchased from the then Government.

A gross interference in the "rights" of minorities, isn't it?

* * *

It is stated that the unofficial world-wide consumer boycott of Japanese goods is beginning to hit Japan rather hard.

But Japan need not feel unduly alarmed over it. Nothing decisively tragic will be allowed to happen. Italy was in a much worse plight as a result of sanctions when Britain came to her rescue and more than saved her.

* * *

Stefan Mueller, the former half-Jew editor of the "New Freie Presse" of Vienna, has committed suicide.

He evidently preferred to be in the protective custody of Providence than in that all Herr Hitler.

But Mueller's action may involve Providence in a grave diplomatic incident with the all mighty Fuehrer.

* * *

Italy's "official silence" on the subject of Germany's Colonial claims is regarded in Rome "as indicating Signor Mussolini's determination to maintain good Anglo-Italian relations and in no way to disturb British opinion."

For the present.

* * *

According to a Gibraltar message the British Cruiser "Gratton" rescued a British steamer while it was being pursued by two rebel armed trawlers.

But is there any evidence that the trawlers belonged to the rebels? NO.

* * *

Madrid, we learn, is probably the only city in the world to-day which is run by women.

But General Franco is not the only man in the world who revels in raining bombs on Madrid.

* * *

The film producer visited his oculist and complained of seeing spots before his eyes.

"Well," smiled the oculist, "there's nothing serious about that. We'll have you fixed up in no time. Why, thousands of people see spots before their eyes."

The film producer sighed.

"Yes, I know that," he replied, "but mine are in technicolour."

Strive To Construct "A Better World"

Roosevelt's Call To Nations On Eve Of League Council's Meeting

WASHINGTON, May 8.

On the eve of the meeting of the League of Nations Council, President Roosevelt in a message read over the wireless by Mr. Cordell Hull called the nations of the world to make "a joint effort to construct a new and better world order."

The President declared: "Co-operation in the solution of the economic problems offers one of the practical approaches to the task which the world must undertake. There is a general growing realisation that no nation or group of nations can enjoy prosperity or plenty when a large part of the world is in economic distress."—Reuter.

Loyalty To State And Loyalty To Nation

SARDAR PATEL ON MYSORE SUBJECTS DUAL RESPONSIBILITY

BANGALORE, May 9.

In the course of his address, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who has been mainly responsible for an amicable settlement of the dispute between the Mysore Government and the Mysore Congress, observed:

"I wish that you should understand the position of the Indian National Congress Flag. We are fighting in British India for the honour of that Flag. But you must also remember that the position of the Flag in the Indian States. The policy of the Indian National Congress is not to encourage the struggle for the honour of that Flag in the Indian States.

ONE FLAG IN BR. INDIA

"You must know that in British India our claim is that we should have only one Flag. We wish to replace the Union Jack by the National Flag. That is the determination of the Congress and it has never concealed that fact. Therefore, the Congress in British India is in a state of rebellion against the Government.

"You shall never be under the delusion that because the Congress has accepted office, it has surrendered its rights and principles."

Continuing, the Sardar said:

"The struggle in British India is for the country's freedom, which has been started under the aegis of the Indian National Congress. It is for the freedom of thirty-five crores of people, including those of the Indian States. We fight for the freedom of the Indian Princes also. Once the Indian Princes are free, we can settle our accounts with them, without the interference of the third party (cheers).

"Therefore, our position in British India, so far as the fight for the National Flag is concerned, is entirely different from the fight for the National Flag in the Indian States.

LOYALTY TO STATE

"You are not in a state of rebellion against the Maharaja as we are in British India. Therefore, you owe allegiance to the Mysore State Flag. You owe loyalty to the State and you also owe loyalty to the Nation. How is this problem to be solved? For this, you cannot have anyone better than Gandhiji. He has given you his advice about the solution of the problem. I have a feeling that the State as well as the Mysore Congress will accept his suggestions."

THE SETTLEMENT

Proceeding, Sardar Vallabhbhai said:

"The settlement of differences between the Mysore Government and the State Congress is to be published in a day or two. I have no doubt that the State will accept my proposals and that the Mysore Congress Working Committee will assist the State in bringing about normal conditions. I have also no doubt that soon all our friends, who are now in the prisons, will come out and be amidst us"

Referring to the recent happenings at Viduraswatham, Sardar Patel said that if such a tragedy had happened in any other State such as Nabha or Patiala, they would have felt so much. But Mysore was a State which they loved and for which they had regard and admiration.

"The (Mysore) State also prides itself in being a progressive State and wants to be an ideal State. We, who are of the outside of Mysore, have faith that the State has got an ambition of fulfilling the ambitions of its people. And the people of Mysore have staked their all for Responsible Government.

"It is, therefore, natural that, when we meet in a public place, we are reminded of the people who fell victims at Viduraswatham and our sympathies go towards them and their families."

Dealing with the Viduraswatham Enquiry Committee instituted by the Mysore Government, the Sardar observed that the State had discharged their duty by appointing an Independent Tribunal and they (the people) should await its judgment.

FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Referring to their agitation for Responsible Government, Sardar Vallabhbhai said:

"For some time past the relations between the State and the Mysore Congress have been strained. You have been carrying on a struggle which has resulted in embitterment of the feelings between you and the State. You want responsible Government. It is a legitimate ambition. Therefore, no Congressman can discourage you in that. All of us, who have given our lives for the cause of freedom, can only wish you God speed.

"If patriotism consists in becoming enemies of and unfriendly towards the States, then I must confess I am not patriotic. I don't think it unpatriotic to have friendly relations with the officers of the State. On the contrary, if often has been helpful for us in our struggle.

"After all, we must remember that these Indian States are not foreign States. They are not foreigners. Don't think that they are free. They are as much slaves as we (in British India) are. Perhaps, they are suffering from a double dose of slavery (cheers)".

For Recognition Of State Congress

Referring to the question of recognition of the State Congress, Sardar Patel said that the State authorities must recognise such a growing organisation.

He added that he had no doubt that they would do it.

Concluding, the Sardar said that their (his and that of Acharya Kripalani's) visit to Bangalore had been useful and he had every hope that the relation between the Mysore State and the people would be restored to normal conditions very soon.—United Press.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE

J. H. Thomas Of Government Actuary's Department, London, Selected

SIMLA, May 9.

A communique says:—

The Insurance Act of 1938 provides for appointment of the Superintendent of Insurance. For the original incumbency of this post the Government of India have obtained the services of Mr. J. H. Thomas of the Government Actuary's Department, London, for a period of five years. Mr Thomas is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, and an established civil servant with 23 years' service.

Mr. Thomas is expected to arrive in India about June 23 and will, for the first few months, be engaged in completing necessary preliminary measures prior to the Act being brought into force.—A. P.

ORISSA "CRISIS" IN COMMONS

Why Hubback Cancelled Leave: No Change In Govt.'s Policy

LONDON, May 9.

Orissa was the subject of two questions in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Graham-White asked whether Lord Stanley was aware that a Civil Servant of Orissa was nominated to act as Governor during the absence of the Governor on leave and whether he was satisfied that it was in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the India Act that an official, ordinarily subordinate to the Provincial Ministry, should be placed, even temporarily, in a superior office.

Commander Marsden asked whether Lord Stanley could say why the Governor of Orissa had cancelled his leave and invited Lord Stanley to make a general statement in regard to the political situation in Orissa.

WHY HUBBACK CANCELLED LEAVE

Lord Stanley in a written reply said that as soon as the Orissa Ministry was informed of Sir John Hubback's intended departure on leave and the selection of Mr. Dain to act in his place, they at once represented to the Governor that they would find great difficulty in serving under Mr. Dain, who was actually serving as an officer of the Provincial Government and, therefore, subordinate to them. Shortly afterwards the Congress Central Working Committee adopted and published a resolution of protest on the same grounds and about the third week of April, the Governor was formally notified by the Ministers that they intend to resign if Mr. Dain assumed charge. In these circumstances, the Governor did not feel justified in leaving his temporary successor to deal with a situation of political instability, which his departure on leave last week would certainly have created and accordingly cancelled his arrangements.

LESSON FOR FUTURE

Lord Stanley said: "I gladly take this opportunity of expressing the great appreciation of the Secretary of State for India for this public-spirited action at the sacrifice of his own convenience. The difficulties of a Provincial Government in such circumstances are appreciated and they will not be lost sight of in making future appointments. This however, does not imply any change in Government's view regarding the suitability of members of the Indian Services for Governorships, whether temporary or otherwise. That view should be clear from the appointment of nine members of the I.C.S. in the past fourteen months to acting or substantive Governorships."—Reuter.

MISSIONARY OF NON-VIOLENCE

PESHAWAR, May 9.

Addresses were presented to Gandhiji on behalf of the residents of the Frontier Province and the Municipal and District Boards of Peshawar.

Mahatma Gandhi replyiny said that he felt very tired and doctors had forbidden him to attend big meetings and make speeches thereat if he wanted to live for a few years more. But he had been conquered by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's love and could not refuse to grant Ghaffar's request to address public meeting in Peshawar Mahatma Gandhi admitted the claim made in the address that Frontier was a province which had made the greatest sacrifice in the cause of freedom and which had more adherents to the creed of non-violence than any other province in India. Duriny the nine days stay he was unable to see much in the Frontier and hoped he would be able to come in October next for a longer stay in the Frontier when he would have opportunities to gain more intimate knowledge about the North-West Province and its people.

Mahatma Gandhi paid eloquent tributes to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan for what he had done in the Frontier as a missionary of non-violence and was glad to know that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan commanded universal love and respect in his province. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan gathered enormous "power" around him and Mahatma Gandhi wanted to know what possible use Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan would make of it. The key to this problem might be obtained during his comtemplated visit in October next, concluded Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Fresh Trouble For Czechs

Hungarian Party Presents Demands To Govt.

PRAGUE, May 9.

Two deputies, members of the United Hungarian Party presented demands to the Government in the name of the 800,000 Hungarian minority.

The demands include a law for the protection of the minority, creation of a Hungarian University, proportional representation in State and Local Government services and some Hungarian influence on radio programmes.

ITALY DENIES REPORT

ROME, May 9.

Italians deny that Italy has abandoned her interest in Central Europe in favour of Germany in exchange for free hand in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

BERLIN PRESS ON IL DUCE'S PARTY TO HITLER

BERLIN, May 9.

The German Press attaches great importance to the toasts exchanged by Sgr. Mussolini and Herr Hitler last night. "Voelkischebeobachter" says that 120 million Italians and Germans have become a bloc of peace in and for Europe. A new epoch has thus begun, and the bloc cannot be shaken by attacks and intrigues of those, who are not yet aware that the future belongs to real national States, and not to Cabinet politicians of the old school.

The 'Nationalzeitung," ridicules the talk of an Italo-German military alliance.

"Lokalanzeiger" says that the fact that Sgr. Mussolini and Herr Hitler have confirmed Italo German unity with such solemn emphasis means more than ever that they achieved past history by treaties and agreements.—Reuter.

GUNBOW STREET HOUSE COLLAPSE

Inquest On Vctims Adjourned

Inspector Vanjara of the Palton Road police station on Monday applied for a week's time for proceeding with the inquest on the four victims of the Gunbow Street house collapse which occurred on April 25.

The Police Officer told the Coroner that he had yet to receive certain reports without which he could not proceed with the case. The Coroner replied: "I don't care for your report. Let your witnesses come and give evidence here. You may get time in other courts, but not here. You know that is my principle. Moreover, the lawyers are here. Who is going to pay them?"

Inspector Vanjara: "I have told them, and I want only a short time."

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, who appeared on behalf of the trustees of the building that had collapsed, told the Coroner that the police application was not unreasonable.

Coroner: "Then you don't object?"

Mr. Kanuga:—No.

The other lawyers also intimated that they had no objection to a short postponement.

The Coroner then granted the application on "the clear understanding that there would be no more such applications."

Bombay-Calcutta Telegrams Delayed

BOMBAY, May 9.

The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, says in a telegraphic notification: "Owing to interruption of telegraph communication between Calcutta and Bombay, telegrams to and from Calcutta are subject to serious delay."—A. P.

Hitler Leaves For Germany

ROME, May 9.

Herr Hitler left for Florence at 09/30 on his way home.

Sgr. Mussolini, who had seen the Fuehrer off, followed in another special train.—Reuter.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARD

The Secretary of the Bombay National Guard writes:

The Bombay National Guards are hereby informed to be present at Victoria Terminus to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) when Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress, will be received by the B.P.C.C. on his arrival by Calcutta Mail.

Industrial Wrecking In Russia

Entire Chemical Industry Plan For 1937, A Failure

MOSCOW, May 8.

Wrecking in chemical industry caused failure of the entire 1937 plan declared Kaganovitch Commissar for Heavy Industry. He added that more wreckers and spies have been found in this industry than in any other owing to the vital part it played in the nation's defences.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S MEETING

Ethiopian Emperor Nominates Representatives

LONDON, May 8.

The Ethiopian Legation has announced that the Emperor has directed Mr. Atto Taezaz, permanent representative of Ethiopia at the League of Nations, to attend the Council meeting opening to-morrow, with Mr. Atto Ephrem Medhen as a substitute representative, and Sir Norman Angel, professor J. L. Brierly and professor Stanley Jevons as technical advisers.—Reuter.

ALI MAHER PASHA TENDERS RESIGNATION

Chief Of Egyptian Royal Cabinet

CAIRO, May 8.

Ali Maher Pasha, the Chief of the Royal Cabinet, has tendered his resignation to King Farouk.

The resignation has not yet been accepted.—Reuter.

BRITISH PROTEST

Against Attack On Ships By Rebels

LONDON, May 9.

A strongly worded protest against "the ruthless, absolute and deliberate" attacks on British ships trading in Spanish ports has been cabled by Masters of a number of British steamers to Valencia.

The telegram demands that a Neutral Zone be guaranteed free from bombs, where foreign ships will be able to load and unload legitimate cargoes and declares that the total personnel of British ships in Spanish harbours is about four hundred.

It concludes: "We earnestly desire you to take immediate action."—Reuter.

FRENCH STEWARDS' STRIKE SEQUEL

LA HAVRE, May 9.

Seven ships, owned by the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique, involved in a strike of the stewards, including the Trans-Atlantic liner, 'Champlain' which has been laid up for a month. As a result of the Minister for Marine invited the Company to lay up the vessel, if it was unable to sail within two hours, thus the strikers have been suspended without pay. The other ships involved are 'Ile de France,' 'Colokbie,' 'Paris, "Washington," "Indiana" and an unnamed cargo ship. The "Normandie," is due to arrive to-day. The decision of the staff is anxiously awaited.—Reuter.

KHAN SAHEB DENIES RUMOURS

PESHAWAR, May 9.

"There is no question of minority or majority in this Province. All people of this Province will be treated exactly in the same manner unconditionally," observed Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, in the course of an exclusive interview with the "United Press" while discussing the question of the minorities.

Questioned as regards the correctness or otherwise of the persistent rumours of split in the Congress Party in the Frontier, Dr. Khan Sahib said in emphatic terms: "The malicious propaganda against unity in the Congress Party in the Frontier Assembly is a dream existing in the brains of certain self-interested individuals who have nothing to do with the Congress but always hope that, by false propaganda, they may sow seeds of discord among Congress members and bring about conflicts, which—according to their hopes—bring about a fall of the Congress Party.

"But the previous record has shown that false propaganda never succeeds."—United Press.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

Burden On Indian Revenues

ASAF ALI TO MEET GANDHIJI

Wants Congress To Declare Its Attitude Unequivocally

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 9.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly had a long talk with Col. Ogilive, Defence Secretary, on a matter connected with Defence policy and expenditure, especially War Office discussions which are now proceeding.

Mr. Asaf Ali is leaving to-day for Delhi to meet Gandhiji on his way back from Peshawar. In the course of an interview Mr. Asaf Ali said that he wanted Gandhiji and the Congress Working Committee to take up the question of Defence policy and expenditure and declare Congress attitude unequivocally. His suggestion to the Working Committee is that it should declare itself against any further burden on Indian Revenues as a result of British troops stationed in this country.

Mr. Asaf Ali intends to speak to Gandhiji on this question and request him to place this matter before the Working Committee for its decision.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE

New Business Again Creates A Record, Says Chairman

The 41st annual general meeting of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Ltd. was held on Monday with Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, in the chair.

INCREASE IN BUSINESS.

The annual report and statement of accounts, which was presented at the meeting shows that during the year under review 15,418 Proposals for Rs. 2,46,34,960 were received and 12,078 Policies for Rs. 1,87,28,518 Sum Assured were issued representing an Annual Premium Income of Rs. 9,38,143 and Rs. 31,065 by Single Payments.

The total number of Policies in force is 75,001 assuring the sum of Rs. 14,03,93,951 including Bonus and of this amount Rs. 6,93,182 are re-assured.

Claims by death amounting to Rs. 13,88,032 including Bonus have arisen

Endowment Assurances matured during the lifetime of the Assured for Rs. 31,03,925 including Bonus.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The chairman in the course of his speech reviewed the financial position of the Company. He said:

NEW BUSINESS.

New business again creates a record and 12,078 Policies have been issued for Rs. 1,87,28,518 sum Assured. On previous occasions I have mentioned we are not concerned with achieving spectacular totals.

At the end of the year the Life Assurance Fund including the Reserve Funds amounted to the imposing figure of Rs. 4,82,30,477 while the total Assets were Rs. 5,06,87,903

TRIBUTE TO MR. ALLUM.

You will have observed from the Report that since the close of the financial year the firm of Messrs. Allum, Bharucha & Co. by mutual agreement with the Company has tendered its resignation as Managers, and the appointments of Mr. E. E. Allum as Manager, Mr. A. E. Allum as Assistant Manager and Mr. M. R. Bharucha as Secretary have been made on behalf of the Company by the Directors as on and from the 5th May 1938. I take this opportunity to record not only my own but the Directors' appreciation of the meritorious services rendered to the Company and the skill and care with which the business has been managed by Messrs Allum, Bharucha & Co. and to add we not only have the fullest confidence that the same skill, care and judgment will continue to be shown but that the Company will continue to prosper under the new individual appointments. Mr. E. E. Allum, Mr. A. E. Allum and Mr. M. R. Bharucha have been associated with the Company for a number of years and during the time they have been Members of the firm of Messrs. Allum, Bharucha & Co. we have been able to gauge the value of their connection. I am sure you will share our regret that for reasons of health and advancing years Mr. E. F. Allum the principal Founder of the Company and the Senior Member of the late firm of Allum, Bharucha & Co finds it impossible to continue to take an active part in the affairs of the Company, but we realise that a time must come when we are compelled to take life more easily.

The annual report and the Statement of accounts were adopted by the meeting.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of 3-8 per share which with a Bonus of Rs. 13-8 making a total distribution of Rs. 17 per share for the year, was declared.

Mr. F. E. Francis and Mr. E. B. Ghasvala two of the directors who were due to retire by rotation were re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit were appointed auditors.

IN MANSA STATE AGAIN

Lands Of First Satyagraha Dictator To Be Auctioned

AHMEDABAD, May 9.

The Mansa State has declared confiscated the land belonging to Mr. Gopaldas, first dictator of Mansa Satyagraha Committee, who was recently sentenced for taking part in a procession and meeting, and announced that it would be auctioned.

Mr. Patel Kandas, second dictator of Mansa Satyagraha Committee has appealed to the farmers and others not to purchase this land, when auctioned.—A. P.

AUSTRALIANS MAKE 590 FOR 4

Declare First Innings Closed Before Tea

Australians declared their first innings closed for 590 for five. Tea was taken at the conclusion of the innings.

Scores:—

Badcock, c Dempster, b Flamson	... 198
Hassett, (run out)	... 148
Chipperfield, (not out)	... 104
Waite, c Flamson b Geary,	... 49
Barnett, (not out)	... 42
Extras	... 15
Total for (5 wkts.) declared	... 590

Bowling Analysis:—Flamson 1 for 113; Jackson nil for 134; Geary 1 for 80; Ealst 2 for 152; Prentice nil for 92; Dowen nil for 25

Cuban Tariff Decree

SIMLA, May 8.

A decree has been issued by the Cuba Government prolonging for a further period of six months the application of the Minimum Tariff to certain articles of prime necessity including rice, irrespective of their country of origin.—United Press.

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"Lure Of Journalism Is Universal"

AN EDITOR SPEAKS ON THE PROFESSION

Hard Task-Master, But Also A Fascinating Mistress

CALCUTTA, May 9.

"Journalism is a hard task-master, but is also a fascinating mistress, compelling one's undivided attention, constant loyalty and unflinching devotion; it also rewards its votaries with thrills every minute of their life."

"Thus remarked Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" in the course of a broadcast talk on "Journalism as a Career for Man" from the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio to-night.

Mr. Ghosh said, "I have been asked to give you a brief talk to-night on "Journalism as a Career for Man"; I hope, however, that those among my hearers who belong to the gentler sex will not switch off in disgust when they find that the subject deals with mere males. I hasten to assure them that the omission of any reference to them is not deliberate—for are there not brilliant women journalists, including correspondents and special contributors who, by their clever work, have made a name for themselves? It is hardly necessary in these days, when women are extending their sphere of influence in every direction, to stress the fact that they possess the ability to do—and do better—much that was done previously by men.

PROFESSION AND PROSPECTS

The excuse for introducing this item into the midst of a livelier programme is probably that you may be interested to more about a profession the members of which are responsible for bringing out that familiar sheet which greets you at break of day and breathlessly recounts to you happenings all over the world during the past twenty-four hours. You may also like to gather a few facts regarding the career of the journalist, the prospects of his profession, his truimphs and his disappointments. Being an Editor, I am expected by the public to know a lot about these things and to be able to speak authoritatively on the subject; but the fact that I am also proprietor of a newspaper, gives rise to some diffidence in my mind. I tell you, therefore, at the outset that I only give you my personal impressions for what they are worth—without the slightest desire of their being accepted as final words on the subject. I speak to you only as a modest journalist whose twenty years' experience in the line is the one excuse of his presence here to-night.

EARLY BEGINNINGS.

"Time was when journalism had not attained the status of a profession in this country, people were attracted to it neither by the chances it afforded to one of earning one's livelihood nor by the many facilities it made available. Men took it up inspired solely by a patriotic spirit. They found that it offered splendid opportunities of voicing the country's opinions and grievances and doing service to the people. The pioneers made remarkable sacrifices and paid scant heed to personal gain. Gradually, with the improvement of the Newspaper press in India, journalism developed a lucrative side also, although for a limited few, and began to attract more and more recruits to its fold. Of course the ever-increasing unemployment in the country had something to say in the matter, for every avenue leading to a decent living began to be fully explored. But journalism still remained a precarious calling—with possibilities but hardly any prospect. One, and the most important impediment the Indian Press of those days had to face was the absence of sufficient advertisements, which are the life-blood of a newspaper. There were, no doubt, spirited and self-sacrificing men who ran newspapers at a loss but their resources were not such as to enable them to do so for any length of time.

REMARKABLE CHANGE.

"With the improvement, however, of the Indian Press, consequent on the growing demand of the reading public for the best and nothing else, there soon came a remarkable change for the better in all directions. Advertisers began to take notice; the public came to consider the newspaper as indispensable; and the managements of newspapers too tried their level best to bring them up to the high standard required by obtaining skilled service and installing machinery of the latest type. Thus journalism came to be considered in this country as one of the professions in the real sense of the term.

'Now let us consider what the prospect this profession offers to the educated man of average intelligence of making a living for himself. You will excuse me if I fail to strike too optimistic a note in the beginning. The mere fact that a boy has stood first in an essay competition or has written a glowing description of a football match for his school magazine should not raise undue hopes in the fond parent's mind. It is often kind to be outspoken and it were better that disillusionment on certain points should come now than later.

PLUMS AT TOP.

It must be understood that the plums of our profession are all at the top and that the men who have climbed to a position from where they can pluck them have had to work hard for years and years. The age of miracles is past; and I am afraid that the man who has written a couple of articles on the international situation or the future of civilisation, and has succeeded in getting them published in a newspaper is apt to be disappointed if he thinks he is sure to make his mark in the journalistic world. Of course the case of the man who feels that he has a distinct vocation for journalism, and has sufficiently convinced experienced men in the profession of his ability in this direction, is different. He is what is called born journalist—but a born journalist has to be reared carefully. He must develop what we call a "news nose"; endless stories might be told of men who have failed to recognize news. The following one appeared in an American paper of the Wild West: "There is no news in this settlement to speak of. We did hear of a man whose head was blown off by a boiler explosion, but we didn't have time to learn his name."

A TALL ORDER.

"The average beginner must realise that it is a profession which calls for hard and continuous work, with many heart-breaks, but with this saving grace—that one feels all the time that the work is one which is well worth doing. A writer of discernment once said that the working journalist must, as occasion, arises, be a lawyer, a clergyman, a soldier, a policeman, a man of sentiment, a practical philospher, an artist, a scientist, a statistician, and an able critic of every conceivable subject. It is no doubt a tall order but there is a great deal of truth in what the writer says.

"But I must not discourage beginners by painting the picture in too sombre colours, for a journalist's career has many compensations. It is full of variety and incessant change.

TRITE BUT TRUE.

"The lure of journalism is universal," is a saying trite but true. No other profession, perhaps, makes quite so deep, so intimate and so irresistible an appeal Journalism is a hard task-master but it is also a fascinating mistress, compelling one's undivided attention constant loyalty and unflinching devotion; it also rewards its votaries with thrills every minute of their life. You can't put off things till to-morrow. The paper has got to come out. It has got to be first in the field with the best news. This necessitates strict punctuality, tireless industry and ceaseless vigilance the essential requisites of a successful journalist. It is no easy task to provide delicious tit-bits for your readers every morning and evening. Of course no newspaper is absolutely flawless; but even if, occasionally, there "slips that pass in the night", readers take a lenient view considering the breathless hurry in which journalists have to work. I remember an occasion when a very forgiving reader sent the following "contradiction" to the Editor of a certain paper: "Sir,—I desire to call your attention to the fact that the cause of my death was not pneumonia; it was shock at reading the obituary of myself in your paper."

NO ROOM FOR NOVICES.

"Contrasting present conditions with past, one must say that till recently the Press in India used to be run on what may be called "crude" methods. One still comes across men who combine in themselves the duties of an editor manager and reporter. The reasons are not far to seek. Poverty and illiteracy of the people stand in the way of launching big ventures. Circulation and revenue of a paper depend on the increasing number of readers who take an intelligent interest in the topics of the day and also on the prosperity of those who advertise their products in the newspaper columns. As compared with other countries India is still backward in these respects But I am happy to state that there are now many a paper which can compare favourably with foreign papers in printing get-up display and variety of matters The standard has become so high that the days of novices and apprentices have gone by. The days of experts have come in. It is the trained man whom we need today in every department of journalism.

HOW TO GET TRAINED MEN.

"This leads to the question "How to get trained men?" In other countries there are University courses in Journalism and separate schools and colleges where training is imparted and experts are produced. With the rapid progress Indian journalism is making, the necessity of introducing courses in journalism in the different Indian Universities is becoming stronger day by day. But a true journalist is only made in the hard school of day-to-day work. A theoretical course combined with apprenticeship in a newspaper office is therefore bound to produce the best results.

We have often heard remarks to the effect that "the profession is overcrowded." All the same, people are anxious to take up journalism as a career and there are people in every branch of life who want to serve as contributors—for to "amateurs" the fascination of seeing the written word in print is great. As compared with European countries the scope for employment is still limited in India. But to the man who knows his job one who has the right equipment—there is no dearth of opening.

Unfortunately, however, the best talents of the Universities do not generally enter the portals of journalism. If successful ventures make prospects brighter, efficient men are also needed to make newspaper ventures successful. And I would like to point out that the career of a journalist is not as gloomy now as it was five years back, and that better conditions are bound to prevail in the days to come.

SCOPE FOR ENTERPRISE

Besides the staff necessary for the management and production of a paper the special correspondents and foreign correspondents have created a very important field for themselves. Here is much scope for enterprising men. Correspondents are occasionally responsible for exclusive news, called "scoops" in newspaper parlance. I may be excluded if I mention in this connexion that the London correspondent of a Calcutta daily created a furore in the journalistic world by sending the news of the abdication of King Edward VIII two days earlier to his paper than any other news agency or special correspondent. Such scoops add to the prestige and position of a paper.

The time at my disposal being limited, I would rather not prolong this talk with technical details of the work carried on by different departments of a newspaper, nor with the qualifications necessary for men who are responsible for the dark leeds that are done deep at night when every respectable citizen ought to be in bed. Every sincere aspirant may get to know these things if he tries.

TO ASPIRANTS

It should always be remembered by those who seek to enter it that journalism, by the nature of its constitution is, and always must be, an open profession. It is a calling which attracts and requires brains of every grade and calibre; the specialist is welcome within its ranks, or he may remain outside the charmed circle lending his services, and placing his knowledge at the disposal of his paper from time to time as necessity arises. There is room too for the serious-minded junior who enters the wide field of journalism with the idea of earning his living. But he must have a well-stored mind, a ready pen and a reputation for reliability.

I conclude with the hope that the Indian Press of the not too distant future will hold its position on a level with the best, the most fearless and the most high-principled newspapers of other countries. It is time aspirants took to the right sort of training. Let them not regret that they were found wanting when the opportunity presented itself.—A. P.

Under the auspices of the B. T. U. C. and G Ward (Dist.) Congress Committee and the Congress Socialist Party a public meeting was held on Sunday last at Delisle Road to observe Mysore Day under the presidentship of Mr. Khedgikar, M. L. A. Photo Shows Mr. Batliwala addressing the gathering.

CONGRESS MINISTRIES AT WORK

(Continued from page 12)

rived at,—there seems to be every likelihood of an amicable settlement—then a Conference of leading politicians may be convened to put their seal of approval to the agreement.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The Labour Sub-Committee of the Congress will meet on Friday. The members of the Committee are Sjts. Jairamdas Daulatram; J. B. Kripalani M. R. Masani and Shankerlal Banker. All the four are expected to attend and it is possible that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will also be requested to attend the deliberations. It may be remembered that the Labour Sub-Committee met the Congress Ministers in charge of Labour at Calcutta in October last and discussed with them the attitude of the Congress Ministries towards labour and what steps the seven Governments should take in ameliorating the condition of workers. The Committee also discussed the question of agricultural labourers. It generally approved the Labour policy of the Government of Bombay and suggested the same for adoption in the other provinces. The Labour Sub-Committee will review the progress made by the different Ministries in the matter of Labour legislation as also discuss the reports of the three Textile Committees appointed by Congress Governments. The Committee will suggest, it is understood, that other provinces, especially Madras, should immediately move in the matter of setting up Expert Committees, so that a uniform policy may be followed in all the provinces. The Committee will also discuss the problem of agricultural labourers which is assuming grave proportions. The proposed Trade Disputes Bill to be introduced in the Bombay Assembly will also be discussed with special reference to compulsory arbitration.

The Constitution Sub-Committee, which is to meet last, consists of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar, Mr. Kiran Shanker Roy, Mr. Achut Patwardhan, Mr. J. B. Kripalani and Mr. S. A. Brelvi They will meet on Wednesday 18th instant to consider and frame rules concerning the following:—

1 Advisability or otherwise of indirect election of delegates

2 Genuine membership and proper elections. And

3 Suitability of territorial representation on the All-India Congress Committee and in provinces where it may be considered suitable, the method of such representation.

The recommendations of this committee will be given effect to on being approved by the All-India Congress Committee.

Repression In Mysore

Civil Liberties Union's Communique

The following communique has been issued by the Indian Civil Liberties Union:

The police firing in Vidhurashwatham, a place of pilgrimage fifty miles from Bangalore on April 25th night has no parallel in the recent political history of India. The circumstances in which the police used fire-arms are not yet definitely known but it is known that the purpose for which the people gathered there was innocuous.

Thirty six villagers were killed of which six are reported to be from British India and sixty injured. The crowd being a festival day is estimated at over 25,000. The Magistrate appears to have allowed five minutes for the crowd to disperse failing which orders were issued to open fire. Three times fire was opened and a total of ninety-two rounds are reported to have been fired by the police. The State has appointed an enquiry committee of three including the President of the Bangalore Civil Liberties Union, Mr. L. S. Raju. The Mysore State Congress also has appointed a Committee of enquiry.

By an executive fiat the Mysore Government have withdrawn the permission for editing, printing and publishing three local papers the "Tamil Nadu," "Navajivana" and "Visvakarnatak." Mysore Press Act gives the executive powers to revoke press permits without any notice

Broaches before the unfortunate firing are listed below:

Mr. P. N. Pandit of Shimoga, Mr R. Tiwari, Municipal Councillor Bangalore, and three others were arrested on April 17 under section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation for disobeying the order prohibiting the hoisting of the National Flag. They were afterwards convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and fine

A prohibitory order was served by Shimoga police on Messrs. V Gogi, D. K. Manappa and eleven others on April 18

Prohibitory orders were served on the President of Hassan District Board prohibiting him for a period of two months from addressing meetings within a radius of five miles

Similar orders were passed on Mr. A. A. Khan in Bangalore City Prohibitory orders were also served on Messrs. Sitharam Sastri H. K. Gowda, Mahomed Sait and T. S.R. Iyengar by the District Magistrate, Mysore.

Seven persons including a woman were convicted in Chitaldrug for defying the order of the District Magistrate.

Sedition

Srimati Satyavati, Socialist leader of Delhi, was arrested on April 21 under section 124 (Sedition) for a speech delivered by her recently in a village in Delhi.

Mr. Promode Sen of the All-India Students Federation was arrested by the Calcutta Secret Police on a charge of sedition for delivering a speech at Hazar Park

Mr. Harikrishen Singh Suricot, General Secretary, Jullunder District Kisan Committee is being prosecuted under the same section for delivering alleged seditious speech at Khohar, Ferozepore, Punjab.

Amritsar police have arrested five persons Messrs. Sohan Singh, Buta Singh, Kapur Singh, Bhagwan Singh and Wazir Singh on charges of alleged sedition under section 124 A for speeches delivered in the different villages of Ajnala Tehsil.

Charge under the same section was framed on April 22 against Mr. Makhanlal Sen, General Manager of the "Anand Bazar Patrika" for a speech delivered by him in connection with the death of Harindranath Munshi, a hunger-striking political prisoner in the Decca Central Jail.

Agha Abdul Karim Sherash Kashmiri was convicted and sentenced to a year and a half rigorous imprisonment on April 23 by the District Magistrate, Gujarat, Punjab for alleged seditious speeches

Restraint Order

On the report of Ramganj Police, the Sub-Divisional Officer is reported to have drawn up proceedings under section 107 C. P. C. against a Union Board member and twenty members of the Youth Association and has directed them to show cause why they should not be bound over for good behaviour.

Press Security

An amount of Rs 1,000 out of the security, deposit of Mami Press where the "Vir Bharat" is printed has been forfeited by the Punjab Government.

The same government demanded a security of Rs. 3,000 from the "Vir Bharat" on April 18

A security of Rs. 500 has been demanded by the Punjab Government from the "Hindi Milap."

Another security has been demanded from the "Vir Milap" Press where the "Hindi Milap" was published.

Mansa State

Mansa State have convicted and sentenced Mr. Gopaldas Bhagwandas, President and Mr. Amritlal Kalidas, Secretary of the Mansa Peasants Committee to ten months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one months' further imprisonment for defying the State ban or processions and meetings Seven others tried for the same offence have been fined Rs. 25 each.

Travancore

The order of the Quilon District Magistrate prohibiting public meetings and other demonstrations has been extended for two months more

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India As Base For Imperial Forces?

Military Repercussions Of Anglo-Italian Agreement

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA May 7

Dispatches from London Military correspondents raise possibilities as a result of Anglo-Italian agreement which have a vital bearing on India. Britain and Italy have entered into certain agreements regarding the area between Gibraltar and Aden. The Interpretation put by one military correspondent is that the "agreement is, therefore likely to affect strategic redistribution of the British army. It might be deemed to be in accordance with the agreement not to mass troops at any points within an Italian sphere but merely to bring up garrisons to higher strengths everywhere by reason of their having been seriously reduced in the past. On the other hand citing part of strategic reserve farther east might be a better solution. At the end of the Persian Gulf or in India would be geographically sound and the latter is the military ideal."

The correspondent adds that discussion between India and War Office is on how the Army in India can be kept up to the strength if a number of "Home troops are maintained abroad."

Two aspects of the question call for attention. Firstly, if as a result of Anglo-Italian agreement more British troops are to be stationed in India as part of the Empire strategic reserve who is to bear the cost? One should know whether this is likely throw further financial liability on India. Secondly, there is political side to the question.

The correspondent referred to says himself "It does not follow that the political aspect would support the strategic view as placing of more troops in India even if normal garrison was reduced might not be constitutionally correct although there has been expressed in India in unexpected quarters a desire for more defence measures in view of the fate of China." From the time of the Esher Report and Sir Sivaswami Iyer's resolutions in the Assembly in 1921 there have been definite assurances from the Government of India that Indian Army is solely for the defence of India and is not meant to be the Imperial Reserve. Large questions of policy including serious financial implications will, therefore, arise if as anticipated by the London military correspondents, India is chosen is a base for Imperial Strategic Reserve.

Our Rajkot Letter

MYSORE REPRESSIVE POLICY CRITICISED

Morvi Debt Redemption Scheme Materialising

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, May 4

The Mysore firing resulting in the loss of 36 precious human lives including 6 from British India and the injuries to 48 persons, has created quite a stir in Kathiawar. In pursuance of instructions from G. P. C. C., Rajkot, organised a public meeting, under the auspices of Rajkot Yuvak Mitra Mandal, Youth League and Students' Conference on May 5, Mr. Vajlal Shukla, presiding.

Speaker after speaker referred to the repressive measures pursuaded by the Mysore Government under Sir Mirza Ismail. The A. I. C. C. resolution promising every help to the Mysore Congressmen and subsequent Gandhiji's and Sardar Patel's explanation and then the non-intervention in the States' resolution came in for serious discussion. It was the sense of the leaders that the Congress must stand by the Mysore people specially and Indian States' subjects in general, now or never.

A resolution condemning the Mysore tragedy and protesting against Mysore repression was unanimously passed.

RAJKOT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

At long last Mr. Popatlal Ananda the President, Rajkot State Representative Assembly scored a victory over the officials. The extraordinary session of this body was held on May 4, not in the Raj Mahal as usual but in its own office room. Mr. Ananda was in the chair. The attendance was hardly 33 p.c., the official members being absent. It adopted two resolutions. The first protested against the action of the State authorities in appointing an official committee to go through the special report prepared by the non-official committee appointed by the body, forwarded to the State to go through it and to record new evidences with a view to strengthening or curtailing the powers of the individual members.

The second referred to the action of the State in proroguing the Assembly "sine-die", thus preventing any further session of the Assembly being held in future.

All honour to the President who tactfully handled the situation and arranged for the holding of this extraordinary session without creating any crisis.

VARAHI TALUKA UNDER AGENCY MANAGEMENT

The resident, for the States of Western India has placed the Taluka of Varahi in Sabar Kantha Agency under Agency Management, during the minority of Khan Sher Hussein Yavarkhanji of Varahi. The filing and hearing of appeals, etc. (Criminal and Civil) has been also arranged as usual.

MORVI DEBT REDEMPTION SCHEME

The Morvi Debt Redemption Scheme to relieve the State farmers of their heavy indebtedness is being materialised. The total debt thus assessed is worth Rs. 15 lakhs for which Rs. 5 lakhs have been already disbursed. The State authorities have given them every facility, whereas some trouble is likely to brew up regarding the debt owned by the farmers to the State Bhayats.

Make Vidya Mandir Scheme A Success

C. P. Minister's Appeal To Landlords And Congress Organisations

NAGPUR, May 4

In an appeal for free gifts of lands for the establishment of Vidya Mandirs' the Hon'ble Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Minister for Education says that the scheme has received not only the approval of Government but also the spiritual sanction at the hands of no less an educationist and national leader than Mahatma Gandhi, who laid the foundation stone of the first model, Vidya Mandir at Wardha and thus placed the province under a deep debt of gratitude to him.

The next step to ensure permanence of the scheme is to arrange for lands to support these Vidya Mandirs.

Even before this appeal was issued, the Minister had received 40 offers scattered all over the province including one from Akola where Srimati Sitabai Chunilal offered a compact block of 185 acres of fertile land to be dedicated to Vidya Mandirs.

The Minister appeals to every landlord, malguzar or zamindar to help in the noblest of causes, to do his bit by his less favourably placed countrymen and to show that he is not blind to the obligations which rank has imposed on him.

"A small parcel of land of about 30 acres," the Minister observes, "will not mean much to a big landlord but to us it will mean the establishment and perpetual maintenance of a centre of learning. Our scheme is not materially different from what was the practice in ancient times when the well-to-do of the village maintained a school for the whole village."

Pandit R. S. Shukla urges the zamindars and malguzars to join in the campaign of self-sacrifice by contributing parcels of land just sufficient to yield the starvation wage of Rs. 15 per month to which thousands of boys are willing to dedicate their life. The Minister also appeals to Congress organisations and to the press in the province to co-operate with him. The co-operative central banks in Berar which owing to possession of large areas of land could particularly be of great help in the campaign.

The Minister concludes his appeal emphasising that in case a Vidya Mandir is not established the land will be returned to the donor without any charge or encumbrance and invites co-operation of officials and non-officials alike in the undertaking.—A. P.

The following languages have been declared to be the principal vernacular languages of British India:—Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Hindustani, Kanarese, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepalese, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

pay for the blunders and crimes of their rulers.

Food Defence Plans

Sir John Simon made a revelation in the course of his budget speech which has impressed the country about the danger of war even more strongly than the announcement of the revenue and expenditure figures. He disclosed to an astonished House that steps had been taken to accumulate stores of food-stuffs against the contingency of a war. These include 5 million quarters of wheat, equivalent to a million ton, as well as 400,000 tons of sugar. In addition to this, large quantities of whale oil—which is essential for the manufacture of explosives—have been purchased by the Government secretly and held in readiness for an emergency. Other secret preparations are leaking out little by little. Millions of food ration cards have already been printed secretly and are ready for distribution to the public as soon as war breaks out. A statement issued by the Food Defence Plans Department of the Board of Trade states that plans are in existence for placing the entire country under a "Food Dictator". Every member of the public will have to be registered with a particular retailer at whose shop his ration card will be valid for purchase of meat, sugar, sereals, etc. These retailers will receive from special Wholesalers' Committees amount of food-stuffs corresponding to the number of registered rationed card-holders on their books. The Wholesalers, in turn, are to be under supervision of the supreme food controller, and they, like the importers, will act as agents for the Government. It is admitted that there may be a "shortage" of food-stuff and the Government statement also contains a hint to the effect that all stocks of food in the country may be requisitioned in the first hours of a war and priority in their distribution will be given to the army.

End Of A Phase

On April 25, 1916 Eamon de Valera was in command of Boland's Mill, in armed rebellion against British Imperialism, hostilities having been opened the previous day. On April 25, 1938 Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of England, with a gracious gesture, handed back to the Prime Minister of the Eire a pair of field-glasses that had been taken from him by the British officer who arrested him on that day 22 years ago. Thus, was brought to a close one phase of modern Irish history. For Mr. Chamberlain's gesture marked the conclusion of the Anglo-Irish Pact. The immediate occasion for the negotiations which have culminated in the present agreement was the policy that has been pursued by the National Government since the time that Mr. J. H. Thomas was Dominion Secretary. It will be remembered that while holding that office Mr. Thomas breathed fire and thunder against the Irish Republic and threatened to get the last pound of flesh out of Ireland in retaliation for Mr. de Valera's refusal to continue the payment of the Land Annuities. These amounted to nearly 5 million pounds per annum and in order to recover this sum the British Government imposed duties on Irish produce—cattle, butter, horses, etc.,—so as to realise an equivalent amount. These duties naturally caused considerable hardship to the Irish farmer, since Britain is his nearest and the best market, and Mr. de Valera, has, therefore, never ceased endeavouring to secure the withdrawal of these duties. On the other hand, the National Government, more and more frantically preparing for war, has grown increasingly uneasy at the thought of a hostile Ireland at Britain's back-door.

The necessity of conciliating Irish opinion so as to depend with confidence on Irish loyalty in the event of war has put the National Government in a more amicable frame of mind than it has been until recently. It is true that, according to the Anglo-Irish Treaty, the British Government retained control of three ports on the Irish Coast, Berehaven, Cobh and Lough Swilly. These ports and their fortifications have hitherto been looked after by the Imperial Government and the fact that it retained control over Ireland in this form has been held by Irishmen as a derogation of their national sovereignty. Wishing to purchase Irish goodwill and at the same time put an end to the outstanding differences between the two countries, the National Government approached the present discussions in a frame of mind which must surely have surprised Mr. de Valera and his advisers. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Dominion Secretary, and the British Government seemed to have been equally impressed by the earnestness of the Irish desire to reach a settlement. Mr. de Valera's friends in Ireland make no secret of the fact that the integrity of Britain and the preservation of democratic institutions in this country are a matter of vital interest to the Irish people, for, if Britain should get drawn into a war, and not come out of it victorious, Ireland cannot fail to suffer as much as Great Britain.

A Satisfactory Settlement

It is these considerations which have led to the present settlement. Their general result is, on the one hand, to terminate the dispute over the Land Annuities and on the other to restore to the Irish Government full control, military and naval, of the ports over which British Imperialism had hitherto retained certain rights. Irish farmers will have the right of free entry to the British market subject to certain quantitative conditions dictated by the various marketing regulations now in force in the United Kingdom. On the Irish side, the Customs Duties are to be abolished and the economic war between the two countries will thus be called off. The Irish Government will give a lump sum of 10 million pounds to Great Britain, and this sum will constitute a final settlement of all financial claims between the two governments. Mr. de Valera was originally confronted by the Dominion Secretary with a Bill for 100 million pounds, representing the capital value of the withheld payments. However, this was only a bargaining point, apparently, and Mr. de Valera who, on his side, has during the last four years protested vehemently on various occasions that he would not pay the British Government a single penny, has nevertheless consented to pay out of Irish revenues a sum of ten million pounds to the British Exchequer. It must be added that while the recovery of control over naval bases, such as Berehaven, implies the restoration of full sovereignty, the Irish taxpayers' bill for defence expenditure will inevitably go up. For, it is understood, that one of the conditions attaching to the present Pact is that de Valera should not do anything to impair the military and naval value of these Bases. Mr. de Valera and his supporters profess the greatest satisfaction at the conclusion of the Pact. His only regret appears to be that no solution has yet been found for the question of Partition. While making no comments on the terms of this pact, Lord Craighavon, the Ulster Premier, declared the other day that any British Government which tried to exert undue pressure upon Ulster to bring about a United Ireland would at once be thrown out of office.

NAVAL DEFENCE IN SIAM

BANGKOK, (By Air Mail).

Strengthening of the naval defence is receiving the close attention of the Siamese Government. Two more submarines are now under construction in Japan for the Siamese Government. These are nearing completion and will be ready for delivery shortly. The Minister of Defence has appointed a committee to examine the crafts before taking them over in order to see that they have been constructed according to the specifications.

Orders have also been placed in Japan for two more gun boats of 2,000 tons each.

The Minister of Defence is sending a number of naval ratings to Japan next month to take delivery of them along with the submarines and the gun boats will serve as sister ships to the submarines on the way to Bangkok.

The Minister intends to order two more submarines and another gun boat for the naval defence during the current year and orders will be placed with Japan.—United Press.

Deserters Convicted

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

W. Waddell, a European fireman on board the S. S. Cydonia (Stag Line Limited) has been convicted and sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment for deserting the ship.

It is alleged that the accused deserted the ship, when it was in Rangoon Harbour on the 17th of April and did not return till the 21st of April. He again left the ship on the 21st and swam across the river to Rangoon and did not return.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. M. A. Master and Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A., have been appointed members of the Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" for a period of two years.

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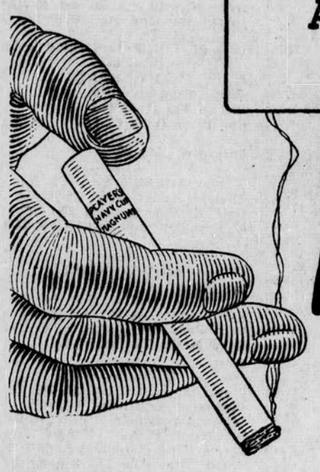

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Gilt-Edged Securities Steady

BETTER WHEAT CROP IN ARGENTINE

BOMBAY, May 9.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York cotton continued to be dependent on foreign markets where there was very little to offer by way of encouragement. Dull operations and narrow movements was the result thereof. Prices declined on Lower Liverpool cables, and July liquidation. Later some steadiness ensued with very steady undertone.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Wheat market improved on better overseas cables coupled with unfavourable crop and weather news from Kansas. News of favourable Argentine crop caused bearish sentiment.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Local liquidation and some realising influenced by favourable crop and weather reports from Argentine brought down prices.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, May 9.

Previous closing	8.67
To-day's opening	8.63
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	8.67
Difference	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 9.

Previous closing	4.65
To-day's opening	4.63
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.66
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 158-4
July August	Rs. 160-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 9.

New York cotton continued to be dependent on Foreign markets where there was very little to offer by way of encouragement with resultant dull operations and narrow movements.

Trading in July commenced at 8.63 i.e. four points lower than last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and July liquidation after which some steadiness ensued with undertone very steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 9.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.69/8.68) 8.63/8.61
October (8.71/8.71) 8.63/8.62
December (8.74/8.73)

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 9.

July (4.65) 4.63
October (4.75) 4.73
July (6.46) 6.42
November (6.63) 6.59

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 9.

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 160/4. After early strength market showed feeling of hesitancy with operaters generally not disposed to enter market consequently, prices slid back on scattered sales. Closed steady at Rs. 160.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 9.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-8 1/2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop (£17 13/16 paid and buyers) £17 7/8 sellers
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/4 buyers) 5 11/16 buyers
Forward October December (5 7/8 paid and buyers) 5 13/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 5/16 sellers £10 5/16 sellers.

METALS

London, May 9.

Tin (£165 3/4 buyers £166 sellers. Steady) £167 3/4 buyers £168 sellers Steady.

Lead (£14 3/7 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Easier) £14 9/16 buyers £14 5/8 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 to £43 1/2) £43 to £43 1/2

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, May 9.

Previous closing	4.98 1/8
To-day's opening	4.97 7/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.97 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 9.

Previous closing	4.98.18
To-day's opening	4.98.12
To-day's closing	4.97.71

FRANC RATE

London, May 9.

Previous closing	177.68
To-day's opening	177.62
To-day's closing	177.78

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 9.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar 4.98.12 and then rose to 4.98.25 subsequently showing still better tendency.

Franc opened at 177.62 and then weakened to 177.81 on some selling pressure.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.251) 13.257
New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.20
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (91.74) 94.62
London on Shanghai (1-0 nominal sellers) 1-0 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 9.

"No special feature Market is quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 9.

Spot	(18 11/16d.) 18 11/16d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.) 18 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 9.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£6-19-8 1/2) £6-19-10

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 9.

Silver ready	49 11 0
Silver Vaishakh	49 9 0
Silver Jeth	49 5 0
Gold ready	34 15 3
Gold Vaishakh	34 15 0
Gold Jeth	34 14 9
Sovereign	22 11 0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 9.

Liverpool wheat opened steady May 80 1/2 July 79 3/4. Market improved on better overseas cables coupled with unfavourable crop and weather news from Kansas. Subsequently sentiment turned bearish on favourable Argentine crop reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 9.

Chicago wheat opened easy with May at 0.80 7/8. Prices fell on local liquidation and some realising influenced by favourable crop and weather reports from Argentine with price later declining 0.80 3/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 9.

Wheat May	4 7 0
Wheat September	4 6 0
Linseed May	7 4 6
Linseed September	7 4 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 9.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 79 5/8

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-11-0 at 1 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay May 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday April 28	£93
Friday April 29	£93 1/4
Monday May 2	£93
Tuesday May 3	£93
Wednesday May 4	£93
Thursday May 5	£93
Friday May 6	£92 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 9.

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1858-68 (£115 1/2) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£109 1/4) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£107 5/8) £107 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 5/8) £74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/8) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 5/8) £101 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 9.

London Stock Exchange was moderately active on scattered support.

Giltedged securities kept fairly steady. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 1/2 i.e. five shillings lower than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-6) 13-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-9) 57-6 Ex Div.
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (13-3) 13-3
Princhin Johnson (31-6) 31-6
Imperial Chemical (31-6) 31-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-6) 64-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£32 1/2) £34 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (28-6) 28-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-10 1/2) 37-7 1/2
Ford Motors (19-1 1/2) 19-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£59 1/2) £59
British American Tobacco Ordinary (105-7 1/2) 105
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135-7 1/2) 135-7 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (22-4 1/2) 21-10 1/2 Ex Div.
Distillers (96-0) 96-0
Bredfords Dyers (3-9) 3-9
British Celanese (3-0) 2-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (39-6) 39-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (39-0) 39-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-6) 22
Inter Nickels (dol 46) dol 46 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 25-6
Gule Kelampong (21-3) 20-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-6) 24-0 Ex Div.

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (38-9) 38-9
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£14 3/8) £14 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 57-6
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 3/8
Associated Leaseholds (85) 85
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 97-6 Ex Div
Sub Nigel (£9 7/8) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-3
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-3) 27-6
Anglo Iranian (84-4) 84-4 1/2
Burma Oil (117-6) 118-9
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£35 3/8) £35 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£54 1/8) £53 3/4
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£20 1/2) £19 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8
Southern Def (£20 3/8) £20
London Transport 5 per cent (£128) £123
London Transport 'C' (£77) £77

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 9.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 45 5/8) dol 44 1/2
General Motors (dol 32 1/2) dol 31 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29) dol 28 3/8
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) dol 96 1/2

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE DULL

Rumours Regarding Working Hours In Jute

Calcutta, May 6

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

The period under review has been marked by dull and featureless conditions. Rumours regarding the progress of negotiations for a settlement of the working hours question continued to be the dominant factor on the local Stock Exchange. So far the solution on the most vital point of restricted production is far from sight but it seems efforts to bring about this much cherished result are being vigorously pushed through. The hessians stocks have accumulated to such an extent that the future bright prospects of Jute Mills are completely obliterated. If there is no relief through the curtailment of production it is easy to visualise what the accumulation of stocks will be by September when the seasonal reduction of stocks is expected. The coal section was a shade easier. Prices all round have to be written down.

JUTE

As a result of the temporary breakdown of negotiations, the speculative Counter Howrah exhibited an easier tendency. Howrahs at one time were marked down to 38/8 but closed steady at 39. Kamarhatty were marked at 383, Kanknarrah at 287, Anglo-India ranged between 250 and 255, Gourepore came to business at 429 with buyers over Bally were done at 140, Barnagore ranged between 101 and 104, Budge Budge were done at 215, Auckland hovered round 138, Lansdowne 127, Lothian 168, Dalhousie 273, Standard 215, Lawrence 302, Naihati 256, Alliance 165, Albion 170, Delta 315, New Central 230, Clive 19, National 18/4, Birla 14/4, Adamjee 9/8, Agarpara 14, Nuddea 29/8, Northbrook 29/12, Hooghly changed hands at 37, Reliance were done at 52. It has become extremely difficult to effect business at quoted prices as the buyers have to pay more in absence of genuine selling and seller have to underquote prices in absence of buying inquiry. The current levels are very attractive for investment purposes but for want of confidence fresh buying is very meagre and cautious. It is difficult to hazard any opinion on Jute shares as the internal strife has produced far from satisfactory results. When one looks at the stern realities, he is naturally apprehensive of further commitments in Jute shares, but on the other hand the prospects of a new working agreement offer a reasonal chance of Capital Appreciation in the near future The investors will be well advised to accumulate purchases at these levels.

DIVIDEND

Standard Rs. 3, Dalhousie Rs. 3, Auckland Rs. 2, Lansdowne nil, Clive oil. Gourepore 4, Union 4, Northbrook 4, Lawrence 3, Kinnison 7/8, Naihati 2/8.

Cotton: This section, to all intents and purposes, was totally neglected. Kesoram hovered round 6/10 New Victoria ord Re. 1

Coal: This section was dull and featureless and a restricted turn over took place. Prices were a shade easier. Bengal coal found buyers at 300, Equitable at 34/4, New Beerbhoom at 16/10, Bokaro Ramgarh at 15, Burrakur at 12/14, Harriladih at 12/14, West Jamuria at 24/12, Pench Valley were worked at 33/8, Aldih done at 2/15, Burra Dhemo at 2/14, Bengal Giridih at 1/14, Churulia were taken at 1/2, New Tetturya at 1/8, Searsole at Rs. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS

In Engineering group Indian Iron touching Rs. 29/4 gradually receded to 28/4, Steel Corporation of Bengal were offered at 5/8. Burn and Co. ord were priced at 234. Indian Standard Wagon were taken at 41/4, Kumardhubi Eng ord were done at 2/10, Saran Eng at 5/6, Indian Steel and Wire products def were easy at 260, Ordinary at 360. In Minings Purma Corporation remained unchanged at 6/7. Consolidated Tin changed hands at 4/12, Indian Copper at 2/5, Rhodesian Copper at 1/10, B. B Petroleum found sellers at 3/4, B. I Corporation at 3/1, Indo Burma Petroleum ord were recorded at 101, Tide Water Oil at 11/12. Kalimpong Ropeway were quoted at 10/4, Indian Cables at 10/8, Dunlop Rubber ord were good at 13/4. Dalmia ord were done at 8/10, Deferred at 2/8, Macfarlane ord were quoted at 6/4. Steel Products changed hands at 1/6. In Paper Mills Bengal Paper done at 89, Titaghur 'B' ord at 15/12. In Sugar Section Champaran were done at 11/12, Cawnpore were quoted at 16. A deal in Calcutta Steam Navigation was recorded at 188 The Reserve Bank were a firm feature at 116.

PROPERTIES UNDER LITIGATION

Bombay Govt. Move For Registration

BOMBAY, May 9.

"United Press" understands that the Government of Bombay have decided to introduce a legislation making it compulsory for the registration of all immovable properties involved in litigation or pending suits, on the line of the legislation existing in Great Britain.

It is stated that the reform in this direction was long overdue. The legal profession has been pressing for it since a long time.—United Press.

Student Worker Dead

The General Secretary of Bombay Presidency Students Federation writes:—

The Executive Committee of the B. P. S. Federation learns with profound sorrow the news of the sad and premature death of one of the very active student worker, Mr. Kailash Nath Verma of Lucknow.

Of late Mr. Verma was busy organising a Summer School at Faizabad. Mr. Varma spared no pains to make the U. P. Student Federation a live and dynamic organisation.

In his death, the young student movement in India has suffered a heavy loss.

LEADING LIGHTS OF THE BAR

(Continued from Page 6.)

third such portrait to be hung up in that room. He joins company with those of Mr. Inverarity a counsel of preeminent merit, and of Sir Dinshaw Mulla, the great jurist and Privy Councillor But while those of the latter two were hung up after they had departed from this life, Sir Chimanlal lives to share our joy and appreciate the honour we have done to him. Himself seated in that room, he must feel a thrill of joy and pride that his portrait hanging there will keep alive his memory long after he was gone. May he live long with us yet!

God has been kind to our Chimanlal. It must be most gratifying to him as a father that he has lived to see his son the Advocate-General of Bombay. An illustrious father hath begot an illustrious son.

Free from communal bias of any sort he has set a high example of duty, service and devotion both within and oustide the profession. And now that the heyday of his life is done, he sits back in his chair, happy and content to leave to those younger than himself to carry on his good work well begun and nobly done

SUGAR PRODUCTION STATISTICS

SIMLA, May 8.

On the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, reports the following figures:—

(A) The total price, in annas, per maund of cane delivered at the factory in the (a) United Provinces: average -/5/3.1; maximum -/5/9: and minimum -/3/10.3: (b) Bihar: average -/5/10.9; maximum -/6/10; and minimum -/5/3: and (c) All-India: average -/5/5.8: maximum -/7/7: and minimum -/3/6.

(B) The portion of the total price, in annas, per maund of cane actually received by the grower in the (a) United Provinces:— average -/5/-: maximum -/5/5: and minimum -/3/4: (b) Bihar:—average -/5/1.4: maximum -/5/3: and minimum -/5/-: and (c) All-India: average -/5/0.8: maximum -/7/4: and minimum -/3/4

These figures relate only to 93 of the Central Sugar Factories in India.—United Press.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, May 9.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton May	14	0	0
Sind Cotton July	14	4	0
Punjab May	12	5	6
Punjab July	12	10	9
Desi American May	18	6	3
Desi American July	18	7	3
Tone steady.			
Wheat July	22	15	6
Wheat Septembe	23	6	6
Gram July	20	14	6
Gra Septembe	21	5	9
Tori May	33	12	0
Toria July	34	1	0
Toria September	34	10	0
Cottonseed May	14	7	9
Cottonseed July	14	15	9
Cottonseed September	15	7	6

B. N. KARANJIA'S EXAMPLE

The Secretary, Bombay Legislature Congress Party, writes:—

Mr. B. N. Karanjia had declared his intention to hand over to the Prime Minister Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the salary and allowances received by him as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council to be utilised for such charitable purposes as the Prime Minister thought proper.

The Prime Minister acknowledges with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 566 from Mr. Karaujia which he has made over to the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Chamdewala-ki-Wadi Committee and other similar institutions for the uplift of the poor.

SHIPPING NEWS

Bombay, May 9.

ARRIVED

B I S N s.s. Binfield of 3170 reg tons Capt W A J Welsh arrived from Calcutta with cargo and coal

Turner Morrison s.s. Begum of 3656 reg tons Capt O G R Jones arrived from Bassein via Colombo Malabar Coast Ports and Cannanore with passengers and general cargo.

James Finlay s.s. Clan Macinnes of 2826 reg tons Capt R S Masters arrived from Liverpool via Port Said and Aden with general cargo.

P and O s.s. Bhutan of 2911 reg tons Capt F M C Ewan arrived from Kobe via Shanghai Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with general cargo

F F Campbell s.s. Pres Adams of 6345 reg tons Capt H S Bawr arrived from Boston via American Ports Kobe Hongkong Manila Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

Lewis Dreyfus s.s. Fianona of 3370 reg tons Capt H Coclite arrived from Genoa via Levrno Naples Massowah Djiboute in water ballast

Volkart Bros s.s. Hoegh Silverstar of 3261 reg tons Capt E Waaler arrived from Basra Vita Abadan Bahrein and Karachi with Diesel oil and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Nirpura of 3647 reg tons Capt K C LeBerton arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Malabar Coast Ports and Cannanore with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Itindia of 3964 reg tons Capt W H Hemmings sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast.

L Edwards s.s. Reichenfels of 4760 reg tons Capt P Hindicks sailed for Karachi Port Okha Bedi Br. Navlakhi and Bhavnagar with local and same cottom cargo.

A I Oil s.s. British Duchess of 3477 reg tons Capt F J Goodchild sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

P and O s.s. Kidderpore of 3263 reg tons Capt J Sparkes sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Nv. s.s. Jalakrishna of 3075 reg tons Capt F T W Lewis sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 9-5-38.

S S Neuenfels (LE) for Europe and American Ports via Ade and Port Sudan

S S Durna (MM) for Karachi via Verawal Port Okha and Kathiawar Ports

S S Jalamani (Sc S N) for Colombo and Rangoon

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 9.

3 President Adams 7057 New York 10-5 F F Campbell
4 Bhutan 2912 London 10-5 M M
5 City of Durban 3672 Karachi 10-5 K Nixon
7 Taijin Maru 3642 Japan 12-5 O S K Kaisha
16 Fianona 3371 Port Said for Ordens 11-5 L Dreyfus
11 Inventor 3849 Port Said for orders 10-5 Ralli Bros
12 Reichenfels 4760 Karachi 9-5 L Edwards
13 Karanja 4646 Durban 11-5 M M
15 Kunishima Maru 2440 Japan 10-5 N Y Kaisha
17 British Duchess 3477 Abadan 9-5 Anglo 1. Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Begam 3656 Rangoon 10-5 T Morrison
4 Vasna 2625 Busra 12-5 M M
6 Cost Cappelle 348 M Coast 10-5 Merchant S N
12/13 Kidderpor 3263 Karachi 9-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/o Jalakrishna 3074 Moulmein 9-5 Scindia S N
K Rizwan 3306 N F. N F. I Morrison
M Barpeta 1892 N F. 11-5 M M
N/O Jalamohan 3146 Calcutta 13-5 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-5-38 P and O S N
Warfield 11-5-38 M M
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 16-5-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 11-5-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 21-5-38 L Edwards
Sturmfels 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tigre 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Djambi 9-5-38 Volkart Bros.
City of New Castle 14-5-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Marin Sanudo 9-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Rivi 12-5-38 L Triestino
Banglia 12-5-38 M M
Neunfels 10-5-38 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Kenya 21-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-5-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gairsoppa 10-5-38 M M
Jaladuta 11-5-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 12-5-38 M M
Nalgora 5-5-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Naldera 11-5-38 M M
Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Adams 10-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Riv 13-5-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 12-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 10-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-6-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 11-5-38 M M
Vasna 12-5-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Takliwa 25-5-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalamohan 13-5-38 Scindia S N
Marin Sanudo 10-5-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

City of Durban 10-5-38 K Nixon

B P : GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Parvati 7-5-38
S S Kidderpore 7-5-38
S S Straithaird (boats) 9-5-38
S S Costcappelle 9-5-38
S S Tergestea 7-5-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 9.

S S Bhutan for London: 204 bags kang grain K Devji; 41 bags fish maws H A Mahomed; 51 dms castor oil A Hargovindas; 14 bags gum G Mahomed; 55 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste

S S Fianona for Port Said (for orders): 2000 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S Pres Adams for Marseilles: 1255 bags gr nut in shell S M Rajgor.

For Tupoli: 20 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

S S Hoegh Silver Star for Vancouvar: 760 bags gr nut with shell S M Rajgor; 20 bags gr nut kernel S M Rajgor.

For Manila: 25 bales cottan grey yarn T M Kaisha

S S Inventor for Portsaid (for orders) 3352 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

S S Taijin Maru for Osaka: 50 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Kobe: 30 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 600 bales raw cotton Langley; 369 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

IMPORTS

S S City of Durban Agent Killick Nixon from Lypool: 238 cases spg machy; 239 dms lubg oil, 1746 bags stl keys; 48 cases safet, cartridges; 55 dms anilin dye; 175 cats tiles; 439 cases cotton piece goods; 87 bags stearine, 14 cases whiskey; 60 cases amorphous phosphours, 87 cases window glass; 174 cases machy; 50 ise pneu covers; 50 bdls forks 102 cases non alcoholic cordials; 57 bdls elect lamps; 275 cases art silk yarn; 42 bdl. tube; 100 dms izal germicide; 500 ise motor car outer covers; 121 cases soap powder; 97 cases oil cisterns; 300 bdls m sheea pieces; 78 cases soap; 700 bdls cycle rims; 370 cases quaker oats; 334 dms cleachg powder; 250 rolls roofing felt

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS

Mr. Justice Wassoodev and Mr. Justice Somjee at the vacation sitting of the High Court on Monday quashed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Panch Mahals on one Raising Dula.

Mr C K Shah defended the accused and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was convicted by the lower court of having committed the murder of Hema Bhima at Ambliara village.

The deceased's wife Bai Jivi was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment for having caused the disappearance of the evidence of the crime. Her appeal was dismissed by the High Court.

It appeared that the first accused had developed illicit intercourse with Bai Jivi, the second accused and, it was stated, he decided to do away with her husband Accordingly, he was alleged to have smashed the latter's head with a heavy stone on November 25, 1937, with the result that she died from the serious injuries which he sustained.

In allowing the appeal of the first accused, their lordships held that the evidence was not conclusive against him to connect him with the murder.

MOTHER SAVES CHILD AT COST OF LIFE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Manjulabai Maruti (30) left her home without her little child yesterday morning to go to flour mill. The child was walking across the road and was about to fall under a tram that was going from Lal Bagh to Byculla. A woman, who was behind in her successful attempt to save her child was knocked down by the tram car in Parel Road.

She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she died the same day.

An inquest was held over the body, when the Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Another woman named Seetabai Chintoo (38) was knocked down by a motor car on Colaba Road. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital with serious injuries where she died on April 7.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by fracture vault and base of skull due to her having been accidentally knocked down by a motor car at Colaba Road, at an inquest over the body to-day.

A 50-year-old man named Vithu Rupaji, residing at New Parbhadevi Road, while cooking his food, sustained scalds as a pot of what water fell on his right leg. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment, where he died on the 7th instant.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the Bombay Coroner's Court to-day, at an inquest over the body.

Cotton Traders Assume Waiting Position

HEDGING AGAINST BRAZILIAN COTTON CROP

Expectations Of Improved Business On U. S. A. Spending Programme

BOMBAY, May 9.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Market declined a few points.

New buying was offset by the disappointing performance of Wall-Street and by Cotton traders at present assuming a waiting position.

There are expectations of greatly improved business as a result of spending programme, which the U. S. A. Congress is likely to approve this week.

The New York cotton market opened quiet but the undertone remained steady with disappointing Liverpool cables and further Brazilian hedging which was offset partially by the absence of foreign selling and small offerings which were well taken by trade and Commission houses. Finally prices eased on long liquidation. Spot demand was quiet but Textile enquiries improved. According to C.C.C. 5,340,000 bales have been pledged in loan upto 5th May.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices declined on Liverpool and Bombay selling and tired long liquidation with demand limited. Some selling from France after the devaluation of the franc was in evidence, as well as moderate hedging against outside growths; but Southern hedging was light.

Business news was uninspiring. Moreover Textile business both here and in Europe was poor.

Pressure in Liverpool in contract with the relative steadiness of New York was due to the effect of the loan programme which caused parties to narrow to the smallest difference for two years.

In view of more favourable weather, the late crop start May be overcome and dry conditions in May are regarded as desirable for best results.

Commission houses were inclined to recommend purchases on reactions based on the theory that the worstness has been discounted. At the same time Pessimism is still predominent and drifting trading markets are expected until sentiment has definitely crystalized by positive new developments, possibly in the general economic situation.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York market opened at a decline of 2 points with July 8.68 and improved to 8.70 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 8.63 which was the lowest level. Thereafter there was a small rally and the session closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 3 points at 8.67c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed 4 points down at 8.82c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures opened quiet at a rise of 5 points with July 4.66. There was utter absence of any support and prices declined under hedge selling of outside growths and scattered selling. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 5 points higher at 5.87d. z

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady. Giza futures closed 13 to 6 points up with spot cotton 6 points higher at 6.97d. Uppers futures closed 2 to 6 points up with Spot cotton 4 points higher at 5.57d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton market was irregular with active selling in near Sakels, which closed unchanged to 21 points down. Ashmouni futures closed 2 to 4 points higher.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

Holy Week is a short week in business quarters and the cotton industry in common with others does not expect to secure many orders in it. This year, however, it has been an especially bad week because of the introduction on Monday of higher import duties on cotton goods in Egypt. This unexpected development has caused dismay in Lancashire, and, at present, dealings with Egypt are at a standstill. With Egypt, Morocco, West Africa, China, Java, Singapore, and several European countries out of the market it is not surprising that trade has been quiet and that large numbers of spindles and of looms are idle.

SMALL ORDERS.

There have again been numerous small orders, at poor prices, for India; dhootis, mulls, naimsooks, saris and dyed specialities have all been in some request, chiefly for Calcutta and the north-western markets, but white shirtings have been neglected, and most of the offers for saris and other printed styles have been too low. Oddments of white shirtings and of prints have been booked for Colombo, but the other Far Eastern markets have been quiet. South and Central America and the West Indies have done a small business in whites, printed, and dyed goods.

A few heavy prints and some twills and sateens have been booked for northern European markets. Making-up clothes have moved on a small scale for Australia, and South Africa has bought heavy prints and also some fancies. Home trade buying has not been very brisk but it has been many makers' sole source of orders this week.

Yarns have remained slow.. Wefts have been rather less difficult to sell than beams, but there has been no bulk business in any section of the market. Specialities and export qualities have been no better.—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-7 a.m.)	8.70
New York July lowest (11-47 a.m.)	8.63—07
Liverpool July highest	4.67+06
Liverpool July lowest	4.65+04

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

'Market acting well notwithstanding cloth sales much lower than production. Weekly forecast generally fair weather. No pressure to sell.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Prices eased early week on straddle selling Brazilian hedging met strong resistance 8.50 especially with improvement security markets weak cloth sales about half production private crop reports well under maximum allotment weather improving but rains Central and West further delaying progress trading market indicated we prefer purchases moderate setbacks.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market daily absorbing considerable hedge selling against foreign growths. Prices are so much below loan value that purchases at present level should offer limited risk and ultimately prove profitable. If intending move straddles forward think conservative to transfer long July to December or March around present differences.

Market reflects reviving confidence. Believe bearish factors temporarily discounted and expectations greatly improved business as a result of Spending Programme, which Congress is likely to approve during coming week.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 7

Broach A/M 1938 opening 158 1/4 highest 158 1/4 lowest 157 5/8 closing 157 5/8

Broach J/A opening 160 5/8 highest 160 3/4 lowest 160 closing 160

Broach A/M 1939 opening 172 1/2 highest 172 1/2 lowest 171 3/4 closing 171 3/4

Oomra May opening 140 3/4 highest 140 3/4 lowest 140 1/4 closing 140 1/4

Oomra July opening 143 highest 143 lowest 142 5/8 closing 142 5/8

Oomra D/J opening 153 highest 153 lowest 152 1/4 closing 152 1/4

Bengal May opening 117 1/4 highest 117 1/4 lowest 117 closing 117

Bengal July opening 119 3/4 highest 119 3/4 lowest 119 1/2 closing 119 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 128 3/4 highest 128 3/4 lowest 128 1/2 closing 128 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/A (21-5-38) Rs. 3 7/8

Tejimandi for Broach J/A (24-6-38) Rs. 7 3/8

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 1/2

Tenders:— 6-5-1938 Broach 1,950; Oomra 50; Bengal 250

Total to date Broach 25,450; Oomra 800; Bengal 2,400.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 9

May	218.70—140
July	206.50—150
September	209.40—150
November	209.40—140

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 98 October 116 December 123 January 125 March 126 at cross rate 4.98 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 157/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.57 Rs. 41 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 159/12 Liverpool July 4.65 Rs. 42 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 171/8 Liverpool May 1939 4.91 Rs. 42 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay N York: Broach J/A 1938 159/12 New York July 8.67 Rs. 33 3/4 at cross rate 4.98 1/8

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 171/8 New York March 8.81 Rs. 25 at cross rate 4.98 1/8

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 7

GIZA—	
Spot	6.97+06
May	6.28+13
July	6.46+07
October	6.63+06
November	6.63+06
January 1939	6.69+06
March	6.76+06
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.64+4
May	5.58+2
July	5.66+5
October	5.70+4
November	5.75+4
January 1939	5.81+4
March	5.87+6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 9

Following a decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 160/4 for Broach J/A delivery and in the absence of any demand, prices declined to Rs. 159/4 on tired long liquidation. It appears that the New York market is becoming oversold and large hedges against Brazil shall have to be lifted. In the local market prices are depressed and we think scale down purchases carry little risks but short sales will prove risky.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 3 points down but later on was reported 1 point up which induced some buying in the local market and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 160. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach A/M 1938	157 14 0
Broach J/A 1938	160 2 0
Broach A/M 1939	171 14 0
Fine F G—	
Oomra May 1938	140 6 0
Oomra July 1938	142 14 0
Oomra D/J 1939	152 12 0
F G M G—	
Bengal May 1938	116 12 0
Bengal July 1938	119 0 0
Bengal D/J 1939	127 12 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Partly cloudy and colder.
Central: Partly cloudy and colder.
Western: Partly cloudy and showers.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	124	121	118	115	
Punjab	124	121	118	115	
Rajputana	124	121	118	115	
Oomra No. 3	148	145	142	139	
C P No. 1	160	157	154	151	
C P No. 2	154	151	148	145	
Broach No. 2		163	161	159	157
Punjab Amc		183	180	177	174
Surat		216	213	210	207
Rajpipla		209	206	203	200
Navsari		222	219	216	213

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 9

Bengal Superfine	124/25
Bengal Fine	121/22
Bengal F G	118/19
C P 1	150/55
C P 2	145/46
Arvi	147/48
Amraoti	140/42
Ellichpur	147/48
Berar	141/43
Khandesh	130/34
Jalna Sailu	132/36
Burwah Sanavad	145/46
Khandwa	145/47
Harda Khirkiya	145/47
Mathia	120/25
Malkapur	136/40
Broach	160/62
Punjab 4 F	175/80
Punjab 289 F	208/13
Sindh N T	193/98
Kampala	273/74
Jinja	261/63
Navsari	221/23

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	7-5-38	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	232	50,559	203,689
Central India	97	40,792	322,784
Barsi and Nagar	410	142,355	168,307
Hyderabad-Gaorani	24	39,507	96,951
Berar	1,000	308,069	551,410
Central Provinces	273	68,348	111,717
Total Oomras	2,036	649,630	1,454,858
Dholera	904	82,816	93,872
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	9,463
Rajputana	49	14,610	83,538
Sind-Punjab	581	499,108	311,649
Broach	1,400	218,295	306,174
Coompta and Dharwar	1,678	31,961	43,276
Westerns-Northerns	331	16,487	30,796
Cocoanada		13	140
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,149	8,822
American		173,044	10,932
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,428	362,257	298,716
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	8,407	2,054,295	2,652,272

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	7-5-38	This year.	Last year.
Europe		209,893	373,372
Japan and China	3,650	522,676	1,126,850
Coast Ports		49,343	26,179
Up-country by Rail		275,040	203,198
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,340	8,617
Total	3,650	1,075,292	1,738,216

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 7-5-38	7579000	6572000
Receipts Yesterday 7-5-38	4000	6000
Exports to date 7-5-38	5358000	5111000
Stock at Ports 6-4-38	2746000	1556000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-4-38	2260000	1252000
Stock at Liverpool 5-4-38	1215000	940000
Visible Supply 6-4-38	6677000	4364000
Quantity in sight 6-4-38	13028000	12366000
Quantity out of sight 6-4-38	9232000	11254000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 7

SAKELS—	
May	12.23—21
July	12.47—16
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.77+2
August	9.88+2
GIZA—	
May	11.97—6
July	12.03—2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 9

On Saturday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £6-19-8 1/2. London-Paris exchange rate declined 55 points at 177.68. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.96 1/8. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 18 11/16 for Spot but forward was unchanged at 18 7/16. Bear covering and India bought. Montreal silver prices closed 10 to 15 points up and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1.

The local market was quiet but steady with a restricted business in gold and silver. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the tendency seams to be grinding around present levels.

GOLD

Ready	34 15 3
Vaishakh delivery	34 15 3
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0 1 6
Jeth delivery	34 15 3
Jeth Tejimandi	0 3 6

SILVER

Ready	49 10 6
Vaishakh delivery	49 8 6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0 6 0
Jeth delivery	49 4 6
Jeth Tejimandi	0 15 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 7

May	43.00+15
July	42.50+10
September	42.30+10

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 9

Bombay market quotations—
Yellow metal sheets ..... Rs. 37-12-0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 45-0-0
Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 7

June	£10 6 3
July	£10 8 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 9

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 0 6
Highest	27 0 6
Lowest	26 15 0
Closing	27 0 0
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	28 3 6
Highest	28 3 6
Lowest	27 15 3
Closing	28 1 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	31 3 0
Highest	31 3 0
Lowest	30 13 0
Closing	30 14 0
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	31 14 0
Highest	31 14 0
Lowest	31 11 0
Closing	31 11 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	17 8 3
Highest	17 8 6
Lowest	17 7 6
Closing	17 7 9
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	18 5 0
Highest	18 5 0
Lowest	18 4 0
Closing	18 4 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 7

May	80 3/8d.
July	79 3/8d.
October	77 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 7

May	dol 0.81 1/8
July	dol 0.79 3/8
September	dol 0.80 1/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 9

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 2 0
Shipment June	4 13 0
Shipment July Sept	4 13 6
Shipment Oct Dec	4 14 0
Kesar	12 4 0
Saraya	12 0 0
Java Spot F.	7 0 0

New York Sugar

New York, May 7

July	1.91
September	1.95
January	1.96

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, May 9

	To-day.	Total
Broach	2650	28100
Bengal	50	2450
Oomra	150	950

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, May 9

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. June 123 August 122
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. June 164 August 163

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 9

Wheat	13,495 cwts.
Linseed	48,350 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	83 cwts.
Gingellyseed	215 cwts.
Poppyseed	65 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,806 cwts.
Castorseed	3,764 cwts.
Rice	15,849 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,603 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,133 cwts.
Gram	1,215 cwts.
Joowar	2,681 cwts.
Barley	1,046 cwts.
Bajree	1,186 cwts.
Indian sugar	7,768 cwts.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, May 9

July	52.70
August	53.00

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 9

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/7
3 per cent 1951/64 103/2
3 per cent 1941 102/13
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 108/3
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 114/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/43 107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43 101/9

TAX FREE

3 per cent 1953/63 113
5 per cent 1955 125
5 per cent 1945/55 48/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4
Market quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 9

B. G. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32
to Dec.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 270 1/2
Bank's buying T T 268
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,310
Bank's buying T T 1,335
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/2
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 74 nominal.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.98.12 7th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 9th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 9th instant
Shanghai London 1/0 9th instant
Java London 8.95 1/8 9th instant
London Paris 177.63 7th instant
London Belgium 28.63 7th instant
London Switzerland 21.77 7th instant
London Berlin 12.39 1/2 7th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 3/8 7th instant
London New York 4 98.18 7th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 3/8 7th instant
London Italy 94.7: 7th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £6-19-8 6th Instant.
Gold £6-19-8 1/2 7th instant
Silver London Ready 18 5/8 6th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 11/16 7th instant
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 6th Instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 6th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 7th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant.
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 6th instant.
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 7th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Trade Tendencies

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cables:—

Cotton: 'No trade improvement and difficult see sustained advance but prefer long side this level.'

Metals: 'Generally no trade improvement reported from America therefore still look for trading markets with exception of tin which market erratic due uncertainty buffer pool negotiations and Malayan restriction scheme.'

Sugar: 'Shows more activity but prefer look on.'

Rubber: 'Continental demand satisfactory, signs of increasing manufacturers interest America, continuation of this will likely cause sharp advance.'

Wheat: 'Opinion unchanged and continue advise sales of October Liverpool on upturns.'

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September 1937 to 5th May 1938	2,034,458
Same time previous season	2,637,186
Exports from 1st September 1937 to 5th May 1938	
United Kingdom	34,494
Continent	175,399
China	76,302
Japan	446,374
Coast Ports	49,343
U. S. A.	
	781,912
Total exports by rail 1st September 1937 to 5th May 1938	275,040
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Septsmber 1937 to 5th May 1938	746,914
Same period last year	516,838
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 5th May 1938	1,186,657
Same time last year	1,200,858

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from up-country from 1st September 1937 to 28th April 1938	1,399,099
Same time previous season	2,140,955
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1937 to 21st April 1938	910,449
Same time previous year	1,473,252

1936	
64,591	
301,596	
11,600	
1,115,250	
26,179	
7,185	
1,526,401	

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 9.

There was no forward business to-day in the market owing to monthly clearing. In the cash section there was little business and prices do not show any change.

As usual as a mark of respect to the death of Rasiklal Jamnadas, the son of Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, who was a member of the Stock Exchange forward trading will be suspended for one hour to-morrow.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, May 9.

100 Ahm Advance (Rs. 9)	366 14
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	798 12
100 CENTURY (Rs 6)	229 4
100 CEN INDIA (Rs. 4)	224 6
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	140 0
100 COORLA (Rs. 5)	92 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362 8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-5-0
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	123 12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	145 0
1,000 Hindustan	1,600 0
100 Indore	48 2
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	247 8
250 Laxmi (Rs 12-8)	477 3
250 Madras United	35 0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,020 0
250 Model	49 4
50 MYSORE (Rs)	120 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	197 8
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70 0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs 30)	1,910 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	73 2
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	190 0
100 Swan (Rs 2-8)	102 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320 0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	802 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	112 8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,551 4
125-500 Im Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	383 12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	138 8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117 8
5 Union (As. 4)	6 0

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	114 8

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs 14)	715 0
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	13 12
20 Mercantile	54 8
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	38 0
200 Oriental	4,325 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	135 0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 30)	1425 0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12 10
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6) XD	123 7
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs.6-8)	165 0
10 Broach (As. 5)	10 14
100 Karachi (4)	222 8
100 Poona (4)	206 4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168 2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	150 0
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1335 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	940 0
100 C. Province	102 0
100 Dh. Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	98 12
100 Mandra Bhon	99 0
100 Pachora Jamner	95 8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100 12
500 Tapti Valley	718 12

MINING.

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6-8-0
2 sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6) XD	2 4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28 4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	41 8
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	542 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	225 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	295 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	147 8
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	220 10
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	507 8
50 Do. Contry. (Rs. 8)	177 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-4-3
50 B'BAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	92 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	130 10
50 I. Invest Trust	40 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690 0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs 2-15)	62-4
15 Scindia	17 13
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27 10

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	70 12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	540 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107 4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Con 2nd	90 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,546 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204 6
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7 p.c. Sholapur	77 4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May

Quotations at 5 p.m. were as under:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/11
4 per cent 1960/70	114/8
5 per cent 1945/55	118 4

BANKS

Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	54/8
Central	30/0
Imperial Bank F P	158/
Imperial Bank F P	162/8
India Bank	138/12
Indian Overseas Bank	19/6
Reserve Bank	117/8
Union Bank	6

TEXTILES

Ambica	1450
Arun	450
Arvind	1170
Asok	385
Bombay Dyeing	792/8
Buckingham and Carnatic	130
Century	227/8
Central India	222/8
Colaba	138/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	142/8
Indore	53
Jubilee	220/10
Kohinoor	245
Laxmi cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	115
Morarji	1020
New Great	195
Raipur	705
Rajnagar	330
Simplex	72/8
Swadeshi	188/12
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khatau Makanji	105

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ordinary	1420
Tat Hydro Ord	149/6
Tata Power Ord	1347/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	132/8
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram XD	123/2
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	290
Associated Cements	114
Belapur	141/4
Bombay Burma New	176/4
Bombay Burma Old	502/8
Bombay Steam	220
Bombay Telephone	91/12
Burma Corporation	6/8
Br B Petrol	3/4
Dalmia Cement	9/6
Indian Bleaching	130
Industrial Investment Tr	40
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	52/8
Indian Copper XD	2/4
Indian Iron	28/6
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	52
Scindia Steam	17/14
Shivrajpur	41
Tata Oil	27/10
Tata Steel Ordy	222
Tata Steel Defd	927/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	39/8
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	382
Kanknarrah	288/8
Lawrence	309
Reliance	52

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinary	585
Indian Iron	200
Bomba Dyeing	66
Nagpur	15
Century	10
New Great	10
Tata Deferred	3

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	28
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	20
Electric Bond Common	8
American Tel and Tel	130 1/2
Wfestern Union Telg	23
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	6
New York Central Railway	13 1/4
Union Pacific Railway	65
United S Rubber	28
N Y N H and Hartford Pfd	3 3/4
Alaska Juneau	10
Sherwin Williams Co.	90
Bethelehem Steel	48
Crucible Steel	28
Ludium Steel	16
National Steel	53
Republic Steel	14
United S Steel	44 1/2
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
Steel Co., of Canada	64
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/4
Chrysler Motors	44
General Motors	32
Union Carbide	66 1/2
Consolidated Oil	9
Imperial Oil of Canada	17
Socony Oil	14
St Oil of N J Oil	49
Amr Tob B	70 1/2
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	24
Sun Life of Canada	412
Montg Ward	33
Allis Chalmers	43

Expect steady to higher market. Turnover 550,000 shares.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 6th May	11,430
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,045,888
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,645,282
Decrease	599,394

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Bombay, 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1938

Congress Ministries At Work

Premiers' Conference To Review Achievements

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATED POLICY

Working Committee To Face Important Issues

The city of Bombay, will once again be the centre of animated political activity for more than a week, commencing from to-day, when Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress will arrive.

The Congress Working Committee, the Cabinet which controls Governments in seven provinces and political activities all over the country, will meet from next Sunday onwards.

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

For the first time since the Congress Ministries were formed in July last, a Conference of the seven Prime Ministers has been convened and will meet on Thursday and Friday.

The Constitution Sub-Committee appointed by the Haripura session of the Congress will meet on the 18th to discuss the amendments to the Congress Constitution.

LABOUR POLICY

The Labour Sub-Committee will meet on Friday to discuss the Congress Labour policy in view of the changed circumstances and the attitude of the Congress Ministries towards Industrial Labour in their respective provinces.

And if everything goes off as expected, a Conference of Hindus and Muslims may be summoned in Bombay finally to approve of the communal settlement that might be arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

The meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the Sub-Committees connected with the Working Committee have assumed greater importance since the Congress accepted office. Any decision that these Committees may come to will directly affect the people of these provinces.

For the first time since Congress took office, the Congress Prime Ministers have been summoned to meet in a conference to discuss the various problems facing individual provinces and how best co-ordinated work could be undertaken. The seven heads of the Congress Provinces are expected to attend, while other Ministers may also attend.

Babu Subhash Chandra Bose, the Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Babu Rajendra Prasad, Chairman and members of the Congress Parliamentary Committee and Acharya Kripalani will attend the Prime Ministers' Conference.

SOCIAL PLANNING.

It is gathered that the discussion in the conference will centre round the work done so far in the seven Congress Provinces, the legislative measures put through already and those contemplated and the way in which the general administration has been carried on. After discussing the work done and how far each Ministry has been able to implement the Congress Election Manifesto, it is stated that the conference will proceed to evolve a uniform policy on subjects which are common to all the provinces, namely, industrial and landed labour, agrarian, social and educational problems.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that the Working Committee at its meeting held in August last advised the Congress Ministries as follows:

"The Working Committee recommends to the Congress Ministries the appointment of Committees of experts to consider urgent and vital problems, the solution of which is necessary for any scheme of national reconstruction and social planning. "Such a solution will require extensive surveys and the collection of data as well as a clearly defined social objective. Many of these problems cannot be dealt with effectively, on a provincial basis and the interests of the adjoining provinces are inter-linked. . . . The Working Committee advises, therefore, that, to begin with, an inter-provincial Committee of experts should be appointed to consider the general nature of problems to be faced and to suggest, how and in what order, these should be tackled. This Expert Committee may suggest the formation of a Special Committee or Boards to consider each such problem separately and to advise the provincial Government concerned as to the joint action to be undertaken."

BOMBAY LEADS.

Though this resolution of the Working Committee was passed nearly a year ago, so far nothing tangible has been heard about an Inter-Provincial Committee of experts, though Committees have been appointed by the various Congress Governments to advise them on various questions after due enquiry. In this matter the honour goes to Bombay for having appointed no less than a dozen Committees, four of which have already submitted their reports and Government have taken action on one or two of them.

In this connection it is felt necessary that the seven Congress Governments should go hand in hand with their legislative measures. For example, Bombay has rushed through several beneficial measures.

The Prime Ministers' Conference may decide upon the appointment of an Inter-Provincial Committee of experts as advised by the Congress Working Committee. The attitude of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, who is meeting the seven Prime Ministers in a Conference for the first time, may decide the attitude of the Conference as a whole.

But the final voice in these matters will be that of Gandhiji who is reaching Bombay on Thursday after completing his Frontier tour.

C. P. QUESTION.

The Congress Working Committee meets on Sunday and almost all the members of the Committee are expected to be present. The Committee will discuss the Report of Sir Manmathanath Mukarjee on the question of the release of Zaffer Hussain by the C. P. Minister for Law. Apart from any decision that the Working Committee may arrive at on that particular issue, it is understood that the Committee will give definite instructions to the Prime Ministers as to how they should deal in future with the question of release of non-political prisoners.

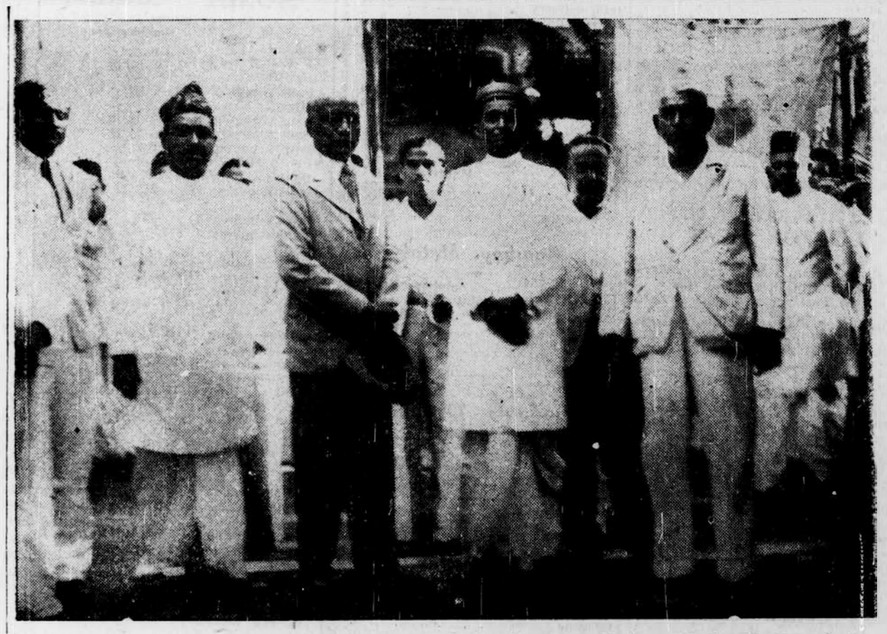
The Working Committee will consider the situation created by the firing at Viduraswatham in Mysore and the latest developments as a result of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's visit to Bangalore.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

Apart from other routine matter, the important issue before the Working Committee will be the question of Communal Settlement. Though Gandhiji had undertaken his visit to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in his individual capacity, he will place the relevant facts before the Working Committee. There is little doubt that the members of the Working Committee will agree to any suggestion that may be put forward by Gandhiji, but Gandhiji will hear the views of all the members of the Committee, so that he may be fully aware of the minds of his colleagues, when he sees Mr. Jinnah sometime this week, to continue the talks. The far-reaching potentialities of a settlement of the communal question are fully realised and every avenue of approach will be explored in a determined attempt to secure a lasting agreement satisfactory to both parties.

In case an agreement is ar-

(Continued on page 8. Col 5)



A reception was given to the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Judge, Federal Court, by the Y. M. H. A. Bombay, on Saturday when Seth Chunilal Mehta, presided. Group taken at the time.

Gandhiji Leaves For Bombay

Fruit Merchants Tender Grievances To Mahatma

PESHAWAR, May 9.

Touching scenes were witnessed when Mahatma Gandhi made a quiet departure to-day for Bombay by the Frontier Mail at 9-35 A.M. The Khan brothers, Lala Bhanjuram Gandhi, Finance Minister, Kazi Ataullah, Education Minister, and several Congress workers saw him off at the railway station.

Mr. Manadev Desai, Mr. Peareylal, Dr. (Miss) Sushila Nayar and Kanahavalal Gandhi accompanied the Mahatma who is observing silence to-day.

A deputation of dried fruit merchants and labourers, headed by Mr. Surajnarain Mehrotra waited on Mahatma Gandhi this morning and urged that the Congress should help them in the same way as Zanzibar Indians. Mahatma Gandhi, who was observing silence, gave a patient hearing and promised to help them.—A. P.

"Mysore Will Blaze Trail"

Sjt. Balvantrai Mehta, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference sent a message to the Public Meeting of celebration of Mysore Day in Bombay, in the course of which he said:

"My homage to Mysore martyrs, and best wishes success their noble endeavour. Hope shining example, Mysore will blaze trail for people of other States to follow."

REMEMBER MAY 10

Day On Which War Of Indian Independence Began

APPEAL TO CONGRESS GOVT. TO LIFT BAN ON SAVARKAR'S WORK

The 10th of May 1857 saw the beginning of the "Indian war of Independence."

The day was observed by the Youth Leagues, in 1927 and a few years after that, in honour of Indian Martyrs of 1857. A resolution to observe the 10th of May as the day of the 'first War of Indian Independence,' was passed in the session of the Youth Conference held at Poona under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Youth League Conferences that followed, have also heartily endorsed the same resolution. The day was observed by several 'youth league' organisations annually since 1927.

In the year 1907 the Britishers in Britain took it into their heads to celebrate the Jubilee of their victory over the 'mutineers' of 1857.

A campaign of vilifying the Indian Heroes of 1857 was carried on systematically in British Press. To counteract that campaign Sjt. Vinayakrao Savarkar who was then in London, organised a counter propaganda, with a view to relate the story of the national rising faithfully and in the right national perspective and to honour the memory of the leaders of 1857, like Nana Saheb, the Ranee of Jhansi, Tatya Tope, Kumar Sing, Moulavi Ahmed Saheb and the rest.

"Oh, Martyrs!"

A memorable meeting was held in India House in London, fasts were observed and young Indian patriots under the leadership of Sjt. Savarkar took a vow to undergo a week of self-denial. Pamphlets under the heading "Oh! Martyrs!" were distributed in thousands in England and India. Indian Students appeared in British educational institutions with badges of "Honours to the Martyrs of 1857" on their breasts. Some Englishmen took strong objection to these badges and Indian students with those badges were assaulted in streets and public places! Professors in Colleges were enraged and asked the students to remove the badges. "They were not martyrs but murderers" remarked the Professors. Indian Students left colleges in a body as a protest against these insulting remarks of the professors. As a result of this some students lost their scholarships and others had to leave their colleges.

Savarkar's Book

In the same year Vinayakrao Savarkar wrote his book on "The War of Independence" giving the history of the national crisis of 1857 in its true spirit and significance. Government got information of it and proscribed the book before it was fully written. Mr. Savarkar wrote a spirited letter in protest of this singular procedure of the authorities. He ridiculed in scathing terms the nervousness of the authorities.

In spite of all the means of offiqial suppression of the book it was printed and published on the continent and copies were smuggled even in India bound under the covers of "Pickwick Papers," Walter Scott's work's etc.

The book demonstrated fully that the so-called mutiny of 1857' was in reality a national rising, a life-and-death struggle of a nation and a people to regain their political freedom.

New Interpretation

The book was immensely popular. Even Sir Valentine Chirol praised the remarkable scholarship and literary fervour of the writer evinced in the book. Savarkar had ransacked the rich library of India Office and unearthed a vast variety of historical treasure after patient toil. He collected very rare accounts of most of the events of the years 1856-1857-1858 and arranged them in such a way as to corroborate his theory that it was a well organised attempt by the leaders of the decaying powers to shake off the alien domination. The very facts on which the theory of mutiny was based by British historians were successfully turned down by Savarkar to prove his new interpretation of it, as a national rising. He newly brought into light documents like the proclamation by the Begums of Oudh and the appeal by Maulavi Ahamad Shaha calling upon Hindus and Musalmans to unite in self-defence against the alien usurpers. The book was originally written in Marathi and was then translated into English. Chapters of this book used to be read out at some of the Sunday meetings of the India House.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, writes about the book as follows:

Remove The Ban

"I hold it as my firm opinion to-day as before, that Government even from its own crabbed point of view was not less wise in proscribing the book than it is in shutting the doors of India in the face of so-called revolutionary young men who are now in exile. Having read it myself, I can safely assert that it is absolutely innocuous as compared with, say the narrative told by Hudson of Hudson House or some other works written on the subject and within everybody's reach."

The book is still proscribed and the Congress Government has not yet seen its way to release not only this book but all other books of Savarkar which have been proscribed by former Governments. The demand for the removal of ban on Savarkar's books should be made again on the 10th of May in meetings that would be held to commemorate the War of Independence. The first anniversary of Indian War of Independence was observed in London by the Abhinava Bharata Society at the India House in 1907.

The 10th of May has been hallowed by the memory of Indian heroes of 1857 and also by the memory of great Indian patriots who first openly declared the ideal—of complete independence of India. We appeal to all workers in the cause of independence to observe the day all over India.—"The Maratta."

Mr. Raghunath Singh Killedar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Mahakoshal Political Conference at Kareli, states that Thakur Chedilal has agreed to the holding of the Mahakoshal Provincial Conference on May 11 and 12 after having cancelled it.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*

HERE WE ARE, WADE---
RIGHT---AND LET'S GET TO SCOTLAND YARD IN A HURRY----
LOOK, WADE ---HAMON TOLD US THEY WOULD DIE!
---AND WE DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE TO PROTECT THEM---
JUDGES BAYLIS AND FAWKES MURDERED!
BUT-- BY THE ETERNAL!--- WE CAN PROTECT LAWYER CREWE--TO LINCOLN'S INN COURT, DRIVER ---AND KEEP YOUR FOOT DOWN!
IF YOU PLEASE --- THAT CAB-- FOLLOW IT, PLEASE!
2-14
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